G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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## FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. SHERWOOD FOREST, WAGER BY BATTLE.

try; and having, on the departure of his brother, contrived stealthily to possess himself of the crossbow and bolts which had belonged to him, as a sort of underkeeper in the chase, fancied that he should be able easily to support himself by killing game in the forests through which he ing intrusted to his care as an unusual boon, by killing game in the forests through which he ment, often enhanced by torture. To be found must make his way, until he should arrive at hidden, close beside a warm and yet bleeding the new residence of that brother, where he stag, was tantamount to being taken red-handed loubted not of finding comfort and assistance.

During the days which had elapsed between the emancipation of Kenric and his departure from the castle, much had been ascertained

both by the new freeman and his beautiful

made little doubt of being able to find his way

bloodhounds could not be laid on his track upon the scene, raised the waspon quickly to his shoulder, and, taking rapid aim, discharged the keeping the forest ground, and avoiding all cleared or cultivated lands, to cross the Lancaster sands, and thence, by following up the course of the Kent river, on which he knew that he sprang a foot or better up into the air, course of the Kent river, on which he knew that he sprang a foot or better up Kenric would be stationed as verdurer, to gain and fell slain outright upon the the interior labyrinth of fells, moors, morasses, and ravines, which at that time occupied the greater part of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

To this end, he managed to conceal himself at nightfall not far from the quarter, before the

serfs had collected in their dormitory, intending prosecute his flight so soon as the neighbor hood should be steeped in the silence of night, and the moon should give him sufficient light to find his way through the deep forest mazes; and thus, before daybreak, was already some twenty miles distant from Waltheofstow, where he concealed himself in a deep hazel brake, intending to sleep away the hours of daylight, and resume his flight once more during the

grand hunting match in his woods of Fenton, had issued orders to a strong party of his vassals, under the leading of Black Hugonet, his sensechal, and his brother, Ralph Wetheral, the bailiff, to come up from Waltheofstow by day-break, and rendezvous at a station in the forest not a league distant from the spot in which Eadwulf had so unhappily chosen to conceal himself.

I am aware that selections rarely find place

launched his fatal bolt against the deer, the bailiff, Ralph Wetheral, who was by virtue of BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

CHAP. XIII.

The Escape.

Then said King Florentyne,
"What noise is the? Fore Saint Martyn,
Some man," he said, "in my franchise.
Hath slain ray deer, and blowth the prize."
Guy of Warneick.

One of those serfs, Eadwulf, was little disposed to resign himself tranquilly to his fate; as within a short period after the occupation of Waltheofstow by the new seneschal, his wonted contumacy had brought him into wonted disgrace and condemnation, and, there being no

itself seemed impossible; yet in immediate flight lay the sole chance of safety. He had betrothed, concerning the route which led to their future abode, its actual position, and the hound, coming on the track of the fresh blood, wild and savage nature of the country on which it abutted. All this had naturally enough become known to Eadwulf; and he, having once been carried as far as to Lancaster by the late lord's equerry, to help in bringing home some recently purchased war-horses, knew well the general direction of the route, and, having heard while there of the fordable nature of the Lancastrian sands, made little doubt of height a sheet find his way, which had along a bout his need.

his bugle slung about his neck. to his brother, and by his aid to gain the wild hills, where he trusted to subsist himself as a and the Norman advanced fearlessly to seize hunter and outlaw on the vast and untraversed heaths to the northward.

It was his hope to gain sufficient start, in the came on, to summon succor. But Eadwulf, who had already laid a quarrel in the groove of first instance, to enable him to make off so long before his absence should be discovered, that

> deer, which his dog had discovered, his spiri passing away without a struggle or a convulsion The dog uttered a long, melancholy, wailing howl, stooped to sauff at and lick the face of its murdered master, and then, as Eadwulf was drawing forth a third quarrel, before he could

> bend the arbalast again, or fit the missile to the string, fled howling into the wood whence he had come, as if he foresaw his purpose.
>
> "A curse upon the yelling cur; he will bring the hue and cry down on me in no time. There is nothing but a run for it, and but a poor chance at that."

the environs of Fenton in the Forest, and was the property of his new master; but for this he cared little, since there had been so small intercourse between the tenantry and vassals of his late lord and those of Sir Foulke D'Oilly, that he had no fears of being recognised by any chance retainer whom he might possibly encounter, while he knew that, should he chance to be discovered by a passing serf of his own oppressed race, he should not be betrayed by them to their mutual tyrants. Armed, therefore, at large, and already at a considerable distance from the scene of his captivity the reach of pursuit. And marvellously he did maintain it; for at the end of the second hour he had run nearly fifteen miles from the scene of the murder; and here, on the brink of a small brimful river, of perhaps forty or fifty yards in width, running tranquilly but rapidly through the greenwoods, in a course not varying much from the direction which he desired to follow, he cast himself down on the turf, and lay panting heavily for some minutes on the sward, until he had in some degree recovered his breath, when he bathed his face in the cool water, drank a few swallows, and then crossing the stream by some large stepping-stones which

Under one difficulty, however, he sorely labored. He had been unable to carry with him any provision, however slender; and he must depend on his skill as a forester for his sustenance, by poaching in the woods which he had to traverse, and eooking his game as best he might, borrowing an hour or two of darkness for the purpose, and kindling his fire in the most remote and obscure places, to avoid danger of the smoke being observed by day, or the glare of the fire by night.

He had lost his evening meal on the previous day, and the appetite of the Saxon peassant was proverbially mighty; while, as is ever the case with men who have no motives to self-restraint or economy, abstinence was an unable of the fire by the should be an imperior of the sun was getting fairly above the horizon, after he had been himself lurking an hour of two in the thick covert, he saw among the branches a noble stag come picking his way daintily along a deer-path which skirted the dingle, accompanied by two slim and graceful does, evidently intending to lay up, during the day, in the very brake which he unwittingly had occupied.

He had no sooner espied the animal, which was coming down wind upon him, utterly unconscious of the proximity of its direst foe, than the crowched low among the fern, fitted a quarrel to the string of his arbalast, and waited

he crouched low among the fern, fitted a quarrel to the string of his arbalast, and waited until his game was within ten paces of his coming down either bank, that they had divined

quarrel to the string of his arbalast, and waited until his game was within ten paces of his ambush.

Then the winch was released, the bow twanged, and the forked head of the ponderous bolt crashed through the brain of the noble stag. One great bound he made, covering six yards of forest soil in that last leap of the death agony, and then lay dead almost at the feet of his unseen destroyer. The terrified does field in wild haste into the opener parts of the forest, and in an instant the keen wood-knife of the Saxon had pierced the throat of the deer, and selected such portions, carved from the still quivering carcase, as he could most easily carry with him. These thrust carefully into the sort of hunting pouch, or wallet, which he wore alung under his left arm, he proceeded with the utmost wariness and caution to cover up the alaughtered beast with boughs of the frees and brackens, rejoicing in his secret soul that he had secured to himself provision for two days longer at the least, and hoping that on the fourth morning he should be in security, beyond the broad expanse of Morecambe bay.

But marvellously deceifful are the hopes of the human heart; and, in the present instance, as often is the case, the very facts which he regarded as most auspicious, were pregnant with the deepest danger.

Even where he had most warily calculated his chances, and chosen his measures with the deepest danger.

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For it had so fallen out that Sir Foulke D'Oilly, having appointed this very day for a sire of the monent to the tree, and swooped down over the heads of the menatarms, who is the mone for the period of his escape, and choos ing tha route in which he anticipated the least and point the reverse of the summit of the tree, and swooped down over the heads of the menatarms, who is the first panel of the summit of the tree,

I had told him Christmas morning. As he sat upon my knee, Holding fast his little stocking, Stuffed as full as full could be. That old Santa Claus, who filled then

With his white paw nothing loth, At the loss of such a treat,

Gathering up the precious store He had busily been pouring In his tiny pinafore; With a generous look that shamed me Sprang he from the carpet bright.

As he held his apron white You sall have my candy wabbit!" But the door was fastened tight : so he stood, abashed and silent, In the centre of the floor, With defeated look, alternate

Then, as by some sudden impulse. Quickly ran he to the fire And while eagerly his bright eyes In a brave, clear key, he shouted, Like some lordly little elf. Santa Kaus, come down de chimnes

"I will be a good girl, Benny," And straightway recalled poor Harney Mewing on the gallery roof. Soon the anger was forgotten, Laughter chased away the from And they gambolled 'neath the live oaks, Till the dusky night came down.

And my play-worn boy beside me Knelt to say his evening prayer: And the sweet young lips devoutly Murmured, " God bess Santa Kaus!

He is sleeping; brown and silken, Lie the lashes long and meek, Like caressing, clinging shadows. On his plump and peachy cheel And I bend above him, weeping Thankful tears. Oh, Undefiled!

## LEONARD WRAY.

CHAP. XXV.

The Black Ball. possession of power, however, had come not only the will to do, but the ability to conceive and the resolution to execute. Even the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to seem the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to seem the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the content of the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the content of the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the content of the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the content of the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures which the President—taking the fullest adouble to see the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the Assembly seemed stunned by the vigorous measures are the

to the home and the foreign policy of the country, and began to tremble in his presence.

The real sentiments of the Prince never could have been really misconceived. His republicanism was sincere, to the extent that he professed himself an ardent advocate of popular suffrage. On it he depended for the realization of the hopes he secretly cherished; and the issue proved the soundness of his judgment. The sincerity of the professions of the other late leaders of opinion might have been called into question with far more consistency; for, with the exception of the very small minority known as "the Republicans of the eve," there was not a man amongst them whose politics had not

gaining strength; for he was allowing his opponents to feel the pulse of the nation, whilst he stood by, noting the result.

It will not have escaped the historian of this eventful period—whomsoever he be—that Louis Napoleon acquired, at the outset of his new

their equanimity in presence of one another, and their power of self-control, in an overweening estimate of their own abilities, ascribing to the force of their genius—where they had any—an elevation which was only due to the force of circumstances, or to some lucky accident. Seeking place to enjoy power, and seeking powers. circumstances, or to some lucky accident. Seeking place to enjoy power, and seeking power as a means of self-aggrandizement, no wonder, in the close and almost exclusive attention they paid to their own interests, that those of the nation were forgotten, or, at best, but loosely looked after. No wonder, either, that those who were out of place watched those who were in office enviously and anxiously, desiring a commotion as one means of acquiring power themselves, come what might of the country.

In the

dence; in those of the new it professed none. It allowed itself to be carried along with the tide of events, watching the turn of affairs to assert its right to be heard. Meanwhile, it was

Rightly or wrongly, of one party it entertained a mortal dread. The violent doctrines promulgated by a few leaders of the extreme Dem ocratic party, approximating nearly to a declaration of war against property, and to the wild theories of the Terrorists of the old revolution ary period, reacted most prejudicially, not only on themselves, but on the honester members of the Republican faction, and on the stability of the Republic itself. Amongst the Democrats were men of unimpeachable integrity of views, of large benevolence, and of the most noble patriotism. Forced, on account of the smallness of their numbers, and of their consequent weakness, to ally themselves with the more vioweakness, to ally themselves with the more vio-lent members of the Red Democracy, they un-are so high, that you can hardly see the sky." happily became involved in the consequences of their misjudged acts, and lost not only them-

selves, but the whole Republican party.

It would be a calumny against this small band of eminently noble men, who unflinchingly maintained the principles of Republicanism, though assailed by reproach, abuse, and misepresentation, to render them responsible for the actions of the so-called Socialists, or for plots which were daily hatched for accomplishing the speedy downfall of the President, the overturning of the Republic, and the es-tablishment of a new Reign of Terror. It is or such as were ascribed to it; but it is now known and admitted that the real mischief-mongers were only a mere handful of resolute, traditions of '92, and whose day-dream was the re-establishment of the regime of the guillotine, under the red flag, unfurled in the name of her sobs, and lay within the circle of his arm, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity-the shibbo-

leth of the party.

The section of the Red Republicans to which
The section of the Red Republicans to which
I'Milly, how old are you?" can faction, if that could be called Republican, which regarded anarchy and despotism as the ne plus ultra of human government. If the leaders of it conspired to alter the new order of things which had been inaugurated by the President, and which evidently pointed to the suppression of the outward and visible signs of Republicanism, as one means of weakening the thing itself, it is not that in this respect they were worse than the leaders of other factions. But they differed in their mode of procedure. The latter sought to undermine and overthrew Louis Napoleon, less on account of any hostility to the Republican form of government itself, than from a personal sentiment of animosity to him. He had stepped over their heads, and was clearly the chosen of the nation; this was crime enough for them. They, however, manœuvred to accomplish the r object by raising the Assembly against his measures, and thus the Assembly against his measures, and this paralyzing the authority he exercised. The former, on the contrary, had only one means of effecting their object, namely, by rebellion and assassination. Their hostility, on the other hand, originated in an opposite motive. They were actuated by no feeling of personal district to the President himself, but by one of

interests, and a general levelling of all social districtions. Hence, in all parts of the country, where this formidable Vehemgericht had ramifications, its agents and local leaders were constantly plotting to achieve a new revolution is their own sense, by whatever means appeared

with the rest, sometimes in conjunction with, at others, independently of them.

He felt aggrieved. He had aided Louis Napoleon to attain the Presidency, and Louis Napoleon had forgotten him. He had betray d his party, for power, by persuading it to vote for the man who now made no secret of his in-tention to suppress it. He felt mortified, dis-appointed, and wroth, and secretly cherished a sire of revenge. To accomplish this, he now

conspired.

The question was manifestly a serious one that occupied the attention of the leaders of this faction, on the evening on which the readleaders of opinion might have been called into question with far more consistency; for, with the exception of the very small minority known as "the Republicans of the eve," there was not a man amongst them whose politics had not undergone every hue of change almost, according to the exigencies of the moment.

To the close observer of the events of that period, it was not difficult to perceive that, in openly accusing Louis Napoleon of entertaining designs against the Republic, and of meditating designs against the Republic, and of meditating into which the association was organized.

promote the success of the plans he was supposed to entertain; and so long as he kept his secret closely locked in his own breast—inscrutable even to his most intimate friends—he was gaining strength; for he was allowing his opponents to feel the pulse of the nation, whilst he stood by, noting the result.

It will not have escaped the historian of this the strength he derived from us—has proved himself to be an enemy of the Red Republic. He is a despot, and therefore merits death. The cause of the Red Republic, its very safety, requires that he should die. Our oath binds us to remove him. Comrades, the traitor President must die." ent must die."

A low murmur of approval followed this dec

aration, but no one made any remark. Roussillon looked round, in some disappointment, at Fourier and Baudoin.

"Hast thou nothing to say, Citizen Fourier," he continued, "nor thou, Citizen Baudoin?"

"The vote, the vote!" exclaimed several

CHAP. II-Concluded. Doctor's estate. I wonder who he will marry. But the Greshams are not a marrying family, and Horace may follow the example of his father,

selves, come what might of the country.

But the nation had its eyes open. In the men of the late Government it had lost confidence of the late Government it ha or the home of little Alice in heaven, for which hi heart pined. Oh! well will it be for that overbur dened heart, if it never pines for another! assert its right to be heard. Meanwhile, it was observing the new ruler, whose name had long been a household word in its midst; and, in spite of past errors, it was willing to afford him a fair opportunity of winning the confidence it had to give, but had not yet found the man on whom to be best or its right to be turn-defined by the following the man on the man of the confidence it had to give, but had not yet found the man on the man of the confidence its heater. was something so touching in the attitude and face of the friendless little one, that Horace for-

> to be here, is it not, Milly?" The child evidently considered him as a friend for she drew a little closer to him, and suffered him to take her hand in his, as she ans

"I think it a great deal pleasanter where Bridget lives."

"Why? Does Bridget have such lovely flowers and walks as these?" he asked, smiling.
"Oh, no; there are no flowers at all there "Why is it pleasanter there, then?" he que-

it better. Bridget is so good, and Bridget loved me, sir. Oh! I wish I had stayed there, for no-body loves me here!" And again the quick sobs welled up from the childish, overburdened

Horace was still weak from his recent illness very quiet and still, as if quite exhausted. Hor ace looked at her thoughtfully for some time.

"Listen to me, Milly. I had a little sister, not much older than you are. We all loved her very dearly. She is dead now, gone to the

angels."
The child lifted her head quickly, with bright smile, and laid both of her small hands on his arm, as if there was now indeed some strong bond between them, as she said—
"Oh, that is where my mother is gone, an she knows your little sister, doos not she, sir? Bridget said all the angels knew each other,

"And so you will be, my child, in time, you are good and patient."

The child sat silent a moment, then added-Will you tell me more about your little

spot, and my mother would love you very dear ly, I know." Quickly the color came and went in the

child's face, as she looked up at him, with a curious blending of surprise, pleasure, and fear, in her face.
"Your mother," she faltered, "are you quite

ory of the night-watches in his chamber, and the angel voice, which had whispered, "Sin the angel voice, which had whispered,

a right to be wherever there was wrong, and sin, and suffering."

The child had mistaken his movement, and,

He smiled sadly.
"Well, you have not decided. "If Aunt Lester will let me, I glad to go."
"I think I can promise to gain Mrs. L. Mi

"My name is like mamma's, Millicent Grev

"My name is like mamma's, Millicent Grey Granger!"

Ah! what a thrust into that unhealed wound! and yet the words were so soft, so sweetly uttered! Horace Gresham had never heard the name of Millicent Grey's worthless husband, but now the truth flashed upon him at once. That child, clinging to him with such perfect trust—he was her father's murderer!

"Oh, don't look so! pray don't look so, sir! My father was not such a bad man as Aunt says! Indee!, indeed, he was not, sir!"

Horace gazed half fearfully, and with a kind of shudder, into the pleading upturned face, and felt a strange relief, for he did not find there what he had feared. Something there was about, the high, fair forchead, and in the dark eyer, like her father, as he remembered to have see a him once in one of his better moods, but no thing else—nothing like that bold, malignant, fendish face, which was seared into his memory. But the child's face, even in its sadness, was fall of recest and purity—like like with a quiet.

"We will go away on Thursday, Milly."

ious to place her in a happier atmosphere as ious to place her in a happier atmosphere as soon as possible.

Mrs. Lester looked surprised at Horace's proposal to adopt Milly, but she made no objection, further than hinting that perhaps her second daughter, Laura, would be more agreeable to his mother; but Horace affected not to understand her aim, and she could not well refuse

the offer for her orphan neice.

"It would have been doing right well for Laura," she said to her husband that evening, "and I dare say Mrs. Gresham would have been much better pleased with a daugther of ours; but Horace has taken a fancy to Milly,

his point, for all he is so pale and quiet. llness has made him ten years older."

So, after a few days full of hope and gratitude Milly started with her young protector for Ire-

# No matter what may be the reader's opinion of all the views presented by Mr. Gillette, in the

service. For example, the Senator living in the remotest part of the most distant State reollowing speech, he will acknowledge that it is about the boldest specimen of plain speaking in the Senate, that the country has been fa-\$5,482.40, while the nearest Senator receives Mr. Badger's bill for the increase of the comthe actual expense of the journey in each case

Supreme Court, being under consideration in the Senate, Thursday, January 11th, Mr. Gilette. of Connecticut, said : "This I regard as a vital question-at least s near the vitals as the pocket; and having but a short time to serve in the Senate, the few remarks which I feel it my duty to offer, if they

guished Senator who introduced this bill, and accredit him a large measure of patriotism in the direction of public expenditure—his cardi-nal principle appearing to be, the greater the disbursements, the more public prosperity—I must dissent from the proposition now before us. To increase the pay of Congressmen would, in my opinion, increase the distempers of the Republic, and the dangers which threaten

its existence.
"If the present compensation were really inif the nation were actually receiving more than an equivalent for what it pays its Congressional servants, then, sir, the proposition would commend itself to my cordial and earnest suport: for I am no disbeliever in the Divin eclaration that 'the laborer is worthy of his eward'-that is to say, if he carns it-and do not approve, any more than the honorable Senof men, living on the unrequited, coerced labor of another man, or set of men. Such are no my ideas of justice or of honor. Against such wrong-doing, such extortion, such consummate injustice, the impartial Father of men has pub-lished his abhorrence in threatened woes, from

tor insisted the other day, the cost of living here in Washington, which is more or less, ac-cording to individual habits, tastes, and preferences, the mode of living, the quantity and nay be thought necessary by some to stimu nicious indulgences of deprayed and groyelli ore or less here, as elsewhere, just as h chooses, so that we have no safe criterion in this

tion for services rendered, the amount actuall earned is the main subject for consideration maintain that Congressmen, like their constituents, should 'eat their bread in the sweat o the brow,' in obedience to the 'higher law, or do without eating, if they will not resign

and give place to better men.
"The question, then, resolves itself into this Are Congressmen paid already as much as they earn? I must say, I think they are; the people hardly receive in return their money's worth. Mr. President, I take no pleasure it saying it, but I have sometimes thought that the people are afflicted with a large number of unprofitable servants—present company ex-cepted, of course, sir—who, should they escape onter darkness' which awaits incorrigi ble transgressors, will owe their deliverance, not to any salvation obtainable from such acts and centralize within himself all that remains of this Union, with their slaves, to her settle and centralize within himself all that remains of this Union, with their slaves, to her settlement as the atrocious Fugitive Act of the thirty-first Congress, or the perfidious Nebraska-Kansas Act of the thirty-third. The people, in some quarters, have concluded that such services are quite too dear at eight dollars a day, and do not care to have any more such, even at that price, judging from the bolt of doom which has fallen upon so many of their unfaithful servants, and which overhangs so many more. If Congressmen would have better pay let them Congressmen would have better pay, let them earn it fairly and honestly, by doing better work. Especially unpropitious is the present time for preferring such a claim—so soon after the audacious and execrable attempt 'to crush [From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Columbian, January 4.1

cester, Mass.; John Kirman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Description of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to. All communications to the Era, whether n business of the paper or for publication. NO. 421. G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

That lay between God and his soul, and he knew that the only true expiation was to root it utter-ly out; but he did hope to show his repentance of the wrong done to others, and there was comfort in the thought. So, folding little Milly close in his arms, he silently dedicated his life to her happiness—vowing to spare himself no pain, no labor, no weariness, for her sake.

Then taking her hand, he walked slowly toward the house, only saying, as they came in sight of the parlor window, where Mrs. Lester still sat with her needle—

"We will go away on Thursday, Milly."

exactly to agree with the old Latin poet in the sentiment morities of Indiana made an effort to get them off, but did not succeed.

Upon being taken back, they grew hopeless of effort, Peter had raised the five thousand dollars, and a few weeks ago an agent was despatched to Alabama. He purchased the wife and children, and brought them on to this city, to which a proposition. Why, sir, should a man enter years of age.

morning!

Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Chair thereupon named F. C. Sharp, Gen. W. Shields, R. B. Bradford, Col. T. M. Ewing, W. K. Trigg, and John Catron, as con-

the meeting upon the necessity of the people of this and all the border counties taking decided but \$33.60. Now, it is well understood that steps to prevent the emigration of Abolition emissaries to the Territory of Kansas.

Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, known

stitutions in their own way, uncontrolled by the Federal Government—a principle which to their respective distances from the seat of Government. Now, sir, if this is justice, what our Union, and was the basis upon which the is injustice? The rotten-borough system of Great Britain, of which we heard so much a it must continue to exist; few years since, hardly paralleled the rotten mileage system of the United States. Had the fanatics, incendiaries, and Abolitionists, of some of the Northern States, (among whom were hypocritical priests and clergymen, us a plan to reduce and equalize the mileage in such a manner as to do justice to all conthe devil in,) used every means in their power, cerned, it would have been comparatively un-objectionable.

"Had the distinguished Senator, with the ad-

perience in the public councils, instead of bringing forward this proposition for the benefit of Congressmen, undertaken to devise some plan for the alleviation of the country from its for the alleviation of the country from its financial difficulties, and brought in a bill to help the pockets of the people instead of those of Congressmen, it would have evinced a patriotism and fidelity worthy of its distinguished to source, and won the favorable consideration of all who are truly concerned for the public interests. But the people are little thought of, except in the matter of their votes, while their servants are occupied with schemes to feather their, own nests, and proposed in the far triotry of Kansas (with no good motive towards the emigrants) a popular of the propose of the

bly subsist on eight dollars a day, with his ex-orbitant mileage, and some ten or twelve hun-

mockery;
And whereas slave property is now held and owned and slave labor is used in said Territory of Kansas, and the controlling influence and

tory without delay.

3. That some of those who have been sent by Abolition Societies to Kansas, finding themselves the too credulous dupes of designing knaves, have already returned to the North;

cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle A Clab of the subscribers, a so, with cuttee the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same erms. It is not necessary that the men

of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

erable distance from the scene of his captivi-

contumacy had brought him into wonted disgrace and condemnation, and, there being no longer any clemency overruling the law for the mitigation of such penalties as should seem needful, the culprit was on several occasions cruelly scourged, and imprisoned in the lowest vaults of the castle dungeon.

Maddened by this treatment, he at length resolved to escape at all risks, and, knowing every path and dingle of the forest, he flattered himself that he should easily elude pursuers who were strange as yet to that portion of the country; and having, on the departure of his brother, contrived stealthily to possess himself of the

in the fact, and instant death was the least pun ishment to be looked for.

Discovery was so close at hand, that fligh

and resume his flight once more during the partial darkness of the night.

It was true that his route lay through the woodland-chase, which spread far and wide over the environs of Fenton in the Forest, and was the property of his way may be a constant. And marvellously he did maintain it; for at the end of the second hour

siderable distance from the scene of his captivity, he considered himself well nigh safe, when he concealed himself, in the early gray of the dawn, in such a dingle as he felt sure would secure him from the chance intrusion of any casual wayfarers.

Under one difficulty, however, he sorely labored. He had heen unable to carry with him.

I am aware that selections rarely find place in your paper, but I am sure there are thou-sands of your readers who will thank you for the

nsertion of these beautiful lines.

A Young Mother. From the Home Journal. BENNY AND HIS MOTHER.

And from off my lap he slid. Digging deep among the goodie In his erimson stocking hid; While I turned me to my table Where a tempting goblet stood, Brimming high with dainty egg-nogg, Sent me by a neighbor good But the kitten there before me

"But we'll be good, won't we, moder?"

Sat, by way of entertainment, Slapping off the the shining froth; And in not the gentlest hum I confess, I rather rudely Thrust him out into the street Then, how Benny's blue eyes kindled

All a baby's sense of right "Come back, Harney!" called he, loudly,

Watched the flames go high and higher,

In my dim fire-lighted chamber Harney purred beneath my chair;

For a woman's crown of glory-For the blessing of a child For the National Era.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile," "The Enbassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Lutetia," &c. If, after the unexpected and unparalleled success of the Prince President, the various political parties begun to conspire to render that success abortive, it was no marvel. As each leader of a faction held himself to be the fittest person to rule over the great nation which had recently passed through so mighty a revolutionary throe, it was only natural he should feel individually disappointed when the prize for which he had struggled passed, or glided, rather, from his great and that the section he led should heir own hands would have satisfied them; the release in it their voice was power in the great national properties. Nothing short of supreme power in their own hands would have satisfied them; his grasp, and that the section he led should participate in his disappointment, and second his design to overthrow the newly-elected chief of their own wild theories of a community of of the nation. It is no disparagement to the judgment of the political wiseacres of the day, that they mistook the man who had so suddenly leaped to the pinnacle of power. His ante-cedents had not been of a character to inspire confidence, but rather to excite ridicule. With

vantage of the prerogative conferred upon him by the Constitution—adopted in relation both to the home and the foreign policy of the coun-

To the close observer of the events of that period, it was not difficult to perceive that, in openly accusing Louis Napoleon of entertaining designs against the Republic, and of meditating the establishment of a second Empire, the leaders of the opposition were doing their best to promote the success of the plans he was supposed to extention, and so long as he ken this

Napoleon acquired, at the outset of his new career, more real power from the blunders committed by his enemies, than from any arbitrary exercise, on his part, of his prerogative as President of the Republic. Any stretch of authority on his side was always preceded by some political outrage on theirs; but he had the advantage of possessing the voice of the nation to support him, in his attempts to suppress rebellion against his rule, whilst they could depend only on the impotent support of a divided and an inferior section of the body politic.

Another grand element in the success of the Prince consisted in the fact that all the old political leaders were used up. Not one of them

# HORACE GRESHAM.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

got for a time his own great sorrow, in his sympathy for her. He sat down on the garden seat beside her, and said, kindly—

"This is a beautiful garden. It is pleasant

timidly-

ried, curiously.
"I do not mean that it is prettier, only I like

and perhaps that may serve as excuse, if one be needed, for the mistiness of his own eyes, as he looked down on the little sobbing thing. Somehow, he felt strangely attracted towards her; he did not venture to console her with the unhappily true, that, belonging to an extreme section, they became ideutified with its actions, wretched hope that her aunt and consins would love her sometime. He felt that, child as she was, she would feel that he was uttering what he did not himself believe; so he only put his unprincipled, unscrupulous men, whose notions of Government were derived from the fierce passed his hand caressingly over her hair, in silent sympathy. It was better for the child than spoken words; and after a time she hushed

went on with a passionate kind of energy, wish I was there too!"

I shall love her, because she lives with mother."
"I will tell you all about her Milly, but I want to talk of something else now. It is only three weeks since she died. little girl, no other child, save me. How would you like to live with my mother always-to be her daughter, and my sister, and sister to little Alice in heaven? My home is in a pleasant

sure she would like me? Is she good, like "Good, like me!" The words had pierced that concealed, unhealed wound, and, with the sad, undefinable feeling that he could not, ought not to have anything to do with the innocence and purity of childhood, he dropped her hand, and started back. But it was only for a moment; for softly, like healing balsam, came the mem-

as he turned to her again, said—
"Please don't be angry with me, sir. I did not mean any. 'thing wrong!"

"I am not ang "ry, Milly. It was not wrong, only never call me good again; for I am not good, though I may se "em so to others."

The child looked up wonderingly into his face. "I am sure you are very good to me."

He emiled sodie.

consent. Have you any other relatives, used to live with Bridget before that, or always after mamma died;" and again Horace felt the to make you happy in your new home. But what is your name, besides Milly? You have

There was no need of writing to obtain his nother's consent; he knew she would joyfully eccive his little child-waif, and he was very anx-

and somehow he has got a way of carrying and eight dollars a day for service. Shall we offer them more, and thus multiply the number can't manage him as I can other boys. His "He does, indeed, sometimes seem as if he was eighty instead of eighteen," replied her husband. "But I am glad Milly has got such a good chance. It will be a nice place for

PLAIN SPEAKING IN HIGH PLACES.

pensation of members of Congress and the is but a pittance of the sums received, so that

should have no other merit, will have that, I trust, of disinterestedness and an eye single to the public interests. While I fully appreciate the expanded and liberal views of the distinof the present Congress \$451,662.82, the benefits of which accrued to the members according

wrong-doing, such extortion, such consummate injustice, the impartial Father of men has published his abhorence in threatened wees, from which I am as anxious to escape as that Senator can be. The only true and safe rule is, do justly, and 'render to all their dues.' This is the proper principle on which to determine this question, as I think; and not, as the Senator insisted the other day, the cost of living here in Washington, which is more or less, according to individual habits, tastes, and prefer
servants are occupied with schemes to feather more their own nests, and put money into their pockets.

"The compensation of Congressmen and of the United States, is now from one hundred to four hundred to the United States, is now from one hundred to four hundred per cent. greater than that of our State Legislator sand Judges. It would really seem, sir, if a State Legislator can live on from two to four borders with a set of deluded, ignorant, and vicious tools of knavish Abolitionists;

And whereas we are satisfied that such as would be thus bought up and servants are occupied with schemes to feather no good motive towards the emigrants) apopulation who it was hoped would control the institutions and Government of that Territory, and prevent the citizens of Missouri and other States from removing there with their slave property, and for the purpose of infesting our borders with a set of eluded, ignorant, and vicious tools of knavish Abolitionists; And whereas we are satisfied that such as cording to individual habits, tastes, and prefer-

sure I am, sir, the direct and ultimate tendency of this measure would be, to clothe this Government with additional consequence in the eyes the great majority of the citizens there are de-of the country, and proportionally to belittle and termined to sustain their rights of property disparage the State Governments; to rear a therein, having so decided by an overwhelming towering giant here, and make abject dwarfs there. I look with no complacency upon the aggrandizement of the Federal Government, but with dread and dismay. Its powers and of Kansas, by the free will and choice of the federal Government, but with dread and dismay. Its powers and influence are already fearfully great, and should be diminished rather than increased. Its Exceptive Branch is already well nigh absolute, Territory in protecting themselves and their ecutive Branch is already well nigh absolute, and is quick to seize upon any semblance of a property from any encroachments of their protext to exhibit its mighty power over the States, by ordering the military force at its ries.

command to outrage and dragoon them into 2. That Kansas, with her beautiful and fer submission to its imperious will. Far, far be it from me, sir, to do anything calculated to clothe this overgrown and menacing giant with stronger attractions and a mightier armor, lest he absorb

# STORY OF TWO KIDNAPPED BOYS.

From the Cincianasi (Ohio) Columbian, January 4.]

A deeply interesting re-union of a severed time for preferring such a claim—so soon after the audacious and execrable attempt 'to crush out the spirit of liberty' from the hearts of the people, and the sublime and beautiful illustrath, an of 'popular sovereignty,' in the recent trath, an of 'popular so vereignty had to run away from his popular so vereignty had to run away from his popular so vereignty had to run away from his popular so vereignty, and pist ols, of an irruptive slaveholding sovereignty.

"What foundation can Congressmen have of an equitable claim for eight dollars a day even, as during the first month of each session, spent as it univormly is, not so much in the service of the country' as in holyday festivities and amansements? Little, indeed, earned during one third of this se ssion, and twelve dollars a day this bill propose to pay for that. I will not be a party to any such agreement.

"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to come any such agreement.

"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to come any such agreement.

"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to come any such agreement.

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"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to come any such agreement.

"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to many such agreement.

"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to come any such agreement.

"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to come any such agreement.

"Moreover, Mr. President, I do not understand to provid vantage of possessing the voice of the nation to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to apport him, in his attempts to suppress robest to the test the dide, his they could depend an interior section of the body politic.

"They had, besides, jostled one another to closer by in the organization of them in the could have commanded a working majority."

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"They had, besides, jostled one another too closer by in the organization and the success of the could have commanded to a working majority."

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance

The following named persons are authorized Agents for the Era: J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Wall, Worcester, Mass.; John Kirman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

is invariably required.

outruns the demand, I cannot understand the statesmanship, much less the economy, of such a proposition. Why, sir, should a man enter a shop in this city, and strangely insist on paying the shopkeeper fifty per cent. more than his price for certain goods, of which he has a superable would be thought a little moonstruck, and a candidate for the insane asylum.

"Is it not equally irrational, gratuitous, and unwise, to propose that the people of this Country, now bowed down to the very earth by financial embarrassments, should pay their Congressional servants fifty per centum more than they now receive for their attendance here, when the aspirants are already so plentiful and persistent, as to be about as clamorous and

persistent, as to be about as clamorous and annoying as the bawling hackmen that infest our railway stations? If the dear people will only patronize their coaches, they will be very well satisfied with forty cents a mile for travel, and who wished to pleast the free States.

Peter expects, when he reaches Philadelphia, to publish a card of thanks to those who have aided him. He and his family will leave this

offer them more, and thus multiply the number and intensify their avidity?

"I have another objection to this bill, which to me is insurmountable. It ignores the gross inequality and glaring injustice which exist in the present mileage of members of Congress, and admitted by every man whom I have ever the ard express his views on the subject, except the Senator who introduced this bill. He said, if I recollect aright, that it is just, entirely just, as it is. Let us see how it operates. Those of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

stituting said committee.

During the absence of the committee, F. A.

Kownslar, Esq., was called for, and addressed

The committee returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions: the most distant member receives one hundred and sixty-three times more as mileage than the nearest member, and all for a few days, perhaps Whereas the bills for the organization of the weeks, of extra travel. The same proportion holds good for all intermediate distances. Thus, by this exorbitant mileage, established at a as the Nebraska-Kansas bill, were based upon by this exorbitant mileage, established at a the fundamental principle of popular sovereigntime when the actual expenses of travelling ty, which declares that the people of each State were very great, compared with the present and Territory have the inalienable right of reduced rates, were absorbed at the last session

orbitant mileage, and some ten or twelve hundred dollars as the value of Congressional books received for his private library, to eke out his expenses; and if a State judge can baffle famine with the material aid of \$2,000 or \$2,500 a much fulse boast is made of Freedom, and with the material aid of \$2,000 or \$2,500 a much false boast is made of Freedom, and year, a United States judge might possibly keep the wolf from the door with the help of \$4,000 the starving thousands, daily proclaim a solemn or \$4,500 a year.
"But, if I am mistaken in these suppositions,

to such emigration as may be forwarded by

## proper means to be used, to effect the electi in that Territory, which imputation was prom-ed by a wicked motive, and disappointed, i cendiary spirit; and we hereby express of gratitude to Hon. M. Oliver, for his prompt vi-Mace, of Indiana, that he had advised any in gratitude to Hon. M. Oliver, for his prompt vin-dication of our Senator and people from the false aspersions of Mace and others, on the floor

of Congress.

8. That we heartily approve of the protion to hold a convention of the several counties in this portion of the State, in Liberty, Clay county, on the 8th of January next, and the chairman of this meeting is hereby authorized to appoint my delegates from this county, to attend said convention.

7th resolution.
R. C. Ewing moved to amend, by inserting

the following:

That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to Hon. Henry S. Geyer, Hon. John G. Miller, and to such other of the members of Congress from this State, as contributed actively and efficiently to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and for such other care have readared to promote the

vices as they may have rendered to promote the objects contemplated in said bill.

Captain J. J. Reese withdrew his motion to strike out; and the resolution of R. C. Ewing, being offered as an amendment to the report of

The question then being on the adoption the preamble and resolutions, as reported by

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the city papers and the Washington Sentinel, and a copy forwarded to the Hon. D. R. Atchison and the Hon. M. Oliver. The meeting then adjourned.

O. Anderson, Chairman.

DAN. A. VEITCH, Secretary.

# WASHINGTON, D. C

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

## RENEWALS.

The work of renewing our list has been mu retarded in the West by the deranged state of the currency. We hope our friends will look after those who have been obliged to let their papers stop. Back numbers can still be fu nished, so as to complete their files.

J. A. Roys, book, stationery, and news paper dealer, in Detroit, Michigan, will attend to receiving and forwarding subscriptions for the National Era

OUR EXTRA, containing "Sherwood Forest," embraces only that portion of the story published up to December 1; so that all subscriber who desire the story complete must begin their subscriptions with the first number issued in December, and will receive the Extra gratis. To those subscribers who begin with the first number in January, the Extra will be of no was We make this explanation because some of the subscribers who began with the first number in January, complain that they have of the subscribers who began with the first received no Extra.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Virginia Senators are much alarmed a the spread of Know Nothingism in Virginia and think of making a demonstration against

At the last session the House passed the Homestead bill by a large majority; but this session a majority votes against it. The cause of the change is simply the objection that members now have to the provision of the bill that gives lands to aliens, or those who are now residents, and are not yet naturalized. This would show a great deal of strength on the part of the Inow Nothings in the House The member acting under this influence are not members of the Order, but are led to sympathize with it, and perhaps to court it.

So says the correspondent of the Journal of The New York Herald correspon

"that the President has been officially informed, that the present independent stand of the United States is most graciously received by the Czar"-and that this is the secret of the opposition to Clingman's mediation resolutions. The same authority announces that when the news of the commercial treaty between this country and Russia, reached Europe, France and England, being incensed, determined to withdraw a portion of their armies from the East, and chastise the Yankees, but the reverses in that quarter prevented-all of which is on file in the State Department! The Democratic Senators have held a meet-

ing, and are to make a demonstration against Know Nothingism shortly. This was telegraph ed on the 10th, so that the "shortly" has been rather "protracted." Telegraphists ought always be allowed plenty of time for their sayings Mr. Soulé having resigned, Mr. Breckinridge,

of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Spain in his place. That is a fact. Rumo proceeds to say that he was chilled into resigna tion. The Court and Society at Madrid put him into Coventry. Rumor again says, that h resigned because his instructions, at first war like, became decidedly peaceful, so that he grew disgusted, and preferred that, as the poliev was changed, the mission should change

Mr. Mason having been struck with paraly sis, rumor is busy naming his successor. Sev mour one day receives the nomination, and th next, it is certain he would not go if he could. Another grand failure is reported of General Quitman and his associates against Cuba

They became short of funds. The Patriots of Cuba are as careful of their money as their blood. They now look to Kinney, who knew all about the Pampero affair. He and his men will get sick of the Mosquito coast, and naturally look for compensation to Cuba. So runs Mr. Marcy has been waiting six months t

get out of the Cabinet, and the illness of Mason furnishes a hope. Buchanan wants to com home, to look after his Procidential interests Cushing longs for the State Department, Guth rie goes out, and Toucey goes in. Marcy goes pose, on account of his familiarity with the nch. All these things are settled by the

gossip of to-day, to be unsettled to-morrow.

The Times correspondent announces a change of policy in the Administration in relation to Foreign Affairs. It is no longer to be filibustering or progressive. Cuba is to be eschewed and so are the Sandwich Islands. In private circles, it is said that Cushing announces the policy of insular annexation to be abandoned. nental annexation, we suppose, is to take

The Know Nothings in Washington, accord ing to the New York Herald correspondent, are preparing for the Presidential campaign, Sam being their favorite.

Finally, all the rumors about changes in th Cabinet are exploded by the Union, which declares there is no foundation for them. This is a complete synopsis of the Washing-ton gossip which has constituted for the last

week the staple of scores of letters and tele-graphic despatches from Washington to the New York papers.

w much is it worth?

OUR MINISTER AT PARIS.—The special c

#### FACTS VS. ILLUSION

Men intent on one object, are pro aggerate its dimensions. The Native Americans, from thinking constantly of the evils of Foreignism, have fallen into strange delusion in regard to its extent and power. A coten

in regard to its extent and power. A cotem-porary in New Hampshire says:

"That the free, native voters of the United States should be sick of having their rights bartered away by Roman Jesuits, and the spir-it of their free institutions broken upon the iron wheel of Slavery, by the ignorance and su-perstition of half a million semi-civilized Irish voters, blindly obedient to their priests, is not recoverlines."

Again, speaking of Irish Catholics, he says "What is the remedy of this evil? We have reveral millions of this class of population Again:

"But, in the mean time, the social an moral problem remains unsolved. These mi-lions of Catholic Irish are here." Our friend must have forgotten that en hundred thousand to make a million. A plance at a few plain figures will allay

Catholics 1,112 churches, affording accommoda-tions to 620,950 persons. The Methodists had 12,467 churches, accommodating 4,209,000 peo ple; the Baptists and Presbyterians together had thirteen thousand churches, with accommodations for five millions. The total number of churches in the United States was 36,011; aggregate accommodations, 13,849,896. The Catholics, then, have only about a thirty-third of the whole number of churches, and furnish not quite a twenty-second part of the aggregate ac-

ery formidable showing! But, of these six hundred and twenty sand persons provided for by the Catholics, a large proportion consist of native-born citizens

Where, then, are the "several millions" of Irish Catholies?

By referring to the Census tables of 1850. will be found that at that date the population of foreign birth in the United States was some that less than two millions. It is fair to as sume that not one half of these were of Irish nativity; and we must recollect, that a large ortion of the Irish immigration is Protestant Where, then, does our friend find his "several aillions of Irish Catholics ?"

Again: Mr. Banks, in his printed speec against Foreignism and in favor of Know Noth ngism, appends a table, showing the amoun of Foreign population, and the Foreign vote, in fourteen States, supposed to contain large proportions of these elements. We print it as we find it. Mr. Banks ought to be an authority on his side of the question.

"The following table exhibits the relation.

ne election of 1852, in fourteen of the States of

States.	Foreign population.	Foreign vote.	Pierce's majority.	Electoral vote cast for Pierce	
N. York	655,224	93,317	27,201	35	
Penn.	303,105	43,300	19,446	27	
Maryland	51,011	7,287	4,945	8	
Lou.	67,308	9,615	1,392	6	
Missouri	76,570	10,938	7,698	9	
Illinois	111,860	15,980	15,653	11	
Ohio	218,099	31,157	16,694	23	
Wis.	110,471	15,781	11,418	5	
Iowa	20,968	2,995	1,180	4	
R. Island	23,832	3,404	1,109	4	
Conn.	38,374	5,482	2,890	6	
Delaware	5,243	749	25	3	
N. Jersey	59,804	8,543	5,749	7	
Cal.	21,628	10,000	5,694	4	
	1,763,497	258,548	120,094	152	

It will be seen, that the proportion of the foreign vote to the foreign population is only as 1 o 7. Let us then assume that one-seventh of the foreign-born population of the country is entitled to vote, and proceed to estimate, first, the total Irish vote; secondly, the total foreign vote, in the free States:

			Born.	Born.
Maine			13,871	31,456
New Hampshire	,		8,811	13,571
Vermont			15,377	32,831
Maine			115,917	160,909
Rhode Island			15,944	23,111
Connecticut			26,689	37,473
New York .			343,111	651,801
Pennsylvania			151,723	294,871
New Jersey -			31,092	58,364
Michigan -			13,430	54,852
Ohio			51,562	218,512
Indiana			12,787	54,426
Illinois			27,786	110,593
Wisconsin -			21,043	106,695
Iowa			4,885	21,232
California -			2,452	22,318
Total			856,480	1,893,015

The "several millions of Irish Catholics." b shom the free States are overburdened, resolve emselves, in 1850, into just 856,480 souls, les he Protestant portion of them.

Now, for the proportion of voters. Taking even for the ratio, as shown by the table given by Mr. Banks, the sum total of the Irish Cathdic voters in 1850 was just 122,354, less the Protestant portion. Where, then, is that half million of "ignorant," "superstitious," "semicivilized" voters, who figure so largely in the columns of our contemporary?

It will be observed, that the total foreign

in 1850, in the free States, was the seventh of 1,893,015; that is, only 270,430. Now, allowng for the persons who had become naturalized two years, the whole foreign-born vote in 1852 probably reached three hundred thouand-not one half of it being Irish, nor all of the Irish portion being Catholic.

Approach the arguments of the Nativists and examine them, and you find them mere

ented, there is another consideration worthy of attention. Many of our correspondents have insisted that the great body of naturalized itizens is pre-emin by pro-slavery; that their at the novel shape Squatter Sovereignty has votes have been almost uniformly cast upon the side of Slavery, and their influence thrown that the citizens of Ray county and the adjain favor of proscriptive legislation against the cent ones, have the right to decide the question colored race. To an assumption clearly dictated by prejudice, or the result of limited and which should determine the question is, the hasty observation, we now simply oppose a few "price of negroes." "We find," it says, striking facts, of general import. Up to the year 1850, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecti-cut, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, and California, were conspicuous among the free States for their servility to the Slave Power, and for their Hunkerism, as some of them still conin those States, the proportion of foreign-born population was much smaller than in the other free States. On the other hand, Massachuis significant, for more reasons than one." \*

"In their bearing upon Kansas, the states to which is significant, for more reasons than one." \* tinue to be. But, the table above shows us that embraced within their limits two-thirds of the facts to which we here allude are full of sig

than the influence of the foreign-born popula-

which weighs down the manhood of the colored race, beware how they cultivate, or give counenance to, a similar prejudice against the foreign races now among us, that have cast in their lot with us. Our mission—if we have one-is, to inculcate the doctrine of the broth-

#### THE CONQUEST OF KANSAS.

The Public has already been apprized of the conquest of Kansas by Missouri slavehold ers. It excited some indignation at the North but as the good people there are preparing for mortal combat with Pone Pins, it soon passed off, and General Whitfield, the represe of the conquerors, takes his seat in the House of Representatives, unchallenged. Everybody knows that he was not elected by a majority the votes of the actual settlers, that he sits the House as the agent of Missouri slavehold ers : but not a word of protest or even dissat isfaction is heard. The habit of tame submission to the violence of the Oligarchy seem incurable.

Will the People of the free States, if they can spare a few moments from the popula crusade against foreigners, look at the proceed ings of a public meeting in Missouri, chron on our fourth page, wherein they may see what native-born Americans are capable of. The parties concerned denounce emigration from the free States into Kansas, propose to prevail upon steamboat captains to give no aid to certain class of emigrants on their way to Kansas: and they call upon all citizens of ad jacent counties to unite with them. They would place Kansas in a state of siege, and dony ingress or egress to any not able to give the Pro-Slavery password.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Glasgow, Missouri, December 27th, says

"I subjoin a handbill calling a mass meeting here, as follows:
"Public Speaking and Kansas Meeting.—
There will be a Public Meeting of the citizens of Howard County, at Glasgow, on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1855, for the purpose of oth day of January, 1855, for the purpose of taking appropriate action in reference to the approaching elections in Kansas Territory. Henry L. Routt, Esq., of Liberty, Mo., and Capt. Wm. M. Jacobs, of Richmond, Mo., will be present, and will make speeches with a view to the objects above. Every Pro-Slavery man in the county should be present.

"December 23, 1854."

"Like meetings are being called all over

"Like meetings are being called, all over the country, for the purpose of importing voters

into Kansas.
"I am travelling through Missouri on business, and frequently fall in with people that were there at the election for Congress in lansas. Men rode 150 miles from this Sta for the purpose of voting in the Territory.

now write from the bar-room of the Glasgor House, Glasgow, Howard county, Mo., and the Kansas election is the subject of conversation. One person says that 1,500 or 2,000 votes were cast by men that went from Missouri for the express and only purpose of voting. Another gentleman says there were 280 votes cast in one district where there were not 25 resident voters. These statements are from Missourians and slaveholders, and there can be no doubt

These things have not only been done, but they will be done again. The plan is already natured for controlling the spring elections and Mr. Atchison, in his seat in the Senate, is perfectly familiar with its details. The imported Missourians are to be retained in the Territory, and to be supported through the winter, wherever it can be done; but, should for a time, only to get their plunder. 'In this way Mr. Atchison and his confederates fully expect to command the polls next spring. He may deny this, but we know whereof we affirm. The public meetings to be called this winter, and the means to be taken to retard or prevent the spring emigration from the free States, are parts of the same dark conspiracy, having for its object the complete subjugation of Kansas

to Slavery. Meantime, as if to help forward the nefarious scheme, the Know Nothing influence in Congress puts to death the Homestead Bill, designed to attract bona fide free settlers to the new Territories, simply because it proposed to

Since the foregoing was written, we have noticed, in the Washington Sentinel of the 18th, the proceedings of a meeting of slaveholders in Ray county, Missouri. The most inflammatory sentiments were uttered, and the following resolutions adopted :

"Resolved, That we regard the course Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, in reference to the Territory of Kansas, as a lawless crusade against the institution of Slavery as it now exists there; and that their ulterior object is to overturn the institution of Slavery in all the slaveholding States. We therefore pledge ourselves to defend the institution of Slavery, not only in Missouri, but in Kansas, and everywhere else where Abolitionists and their emissaries are at work; and we will, by all lawful and proper means, aid and assist the citizens of Kansas in resisting all Abolition influences

and acts in the Territory.
"Resolved, That this meeting approve the call for a General Convention, to be held at Liberty, on the 8th instant, and that the Chair appoint fifty delegates, to attend said

If the actual settlers in Kansas were alone, they would exclude Slavery; but these Missouri slaveholders insolently interfere, to force Slavery upon them, under the pretext of defending their rights against Abolitionists. The upshot of the notable statesmanship of Messrs. Pierce, Douglas, and Cass, is, that they have succeeded in transferring United States, to a few counties in the State of Missouri, the power to determine the domestic institutions of Kansas, and all the States to be

formed out of it! The Washington Sentinel of course exults for Kansas, and that one leading consideration the Richmond Weekly Mirror, published in Ray county, Missouri, a statement of the sale of cer tain slaves belonging to the estate of Thomas Reeves, deceased, which shows that the value this property in Western Missouri is even greater than it is in Virginia or Maryland. The average price of slaves, as indicated by this

embraced within their limits two-thirds of the whole foreign-born population of the free States, the proportion of that element to the native-born being exceedingly large, were the foremost States (excepting Vermont) in opposition to Slavery, and in liberal and reform movements generally. Now, we do not claim any superior virtue for the immigrant population—we have never played the demagogue with any class of people, and never will—but, we do claim that the facts we have presented of this country in the introduction of Slavery. we do claim that the facts we have presented show that, for the pro-slavery legislation and the Hunkeriam that have disgraced the American People, they must look to some other cause

sider slave labor as of the greatest importance

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C.

in the development of the Territory."
While these things are going on, the Admin

GUBERNATORIAL MESSAGES-GOV. POLLOCK.

The Message of Governor Pollock is comendably brief, and, although not sparing in exempt from that palpable, gross, hard Naivism that has given an unenviable notoriety to Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts. The only practical suggestion on the subject thrown out by Mr. Pollock, is the expediency of "a reform in the Naturalization Laws," but what reform is contemplated, he saith not. As the ssue of the election turned more upon the Neoraska Question than anything else, he gives more prominence to this than to Native Amer anism. After having referred to Pennsylvania, as being pledged by her position and history to the Union and Constitution, he says:

"Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony, and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation, vic. y in the territorial domain of the nation, vio tions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union their stern and nerited rebuke.

"With no desire to restrain the full and er

terfere, directly or indirectly, with their domes tic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the principle involved in it, and the conse-quences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife, have reaffirmed their opposition to the extension of Slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge to the doctrines of the act of 1780, pledge to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the great Ordinanee of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficeat principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

"Noble sentiments," these, but we could wish they were not couched in terms so general and abstract. While Kansas is about falling under the domination of Slavery, through fraud and violence, while the Slavery Propa-Povernor of Pennsylvania, than a declaration crisis required from him the recommendation | the communication lie on the table." Pennsylvania, in connection with her sister States, to uproot Slavery from its usurped do-

but in vain we turn to the messages of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, One confines himself to the utterance of "noble sentiments," the other, lays the great Question under the table.

## SUPPOSITITIOUS LETTERS.

"The National Era is endeavoring to create a public sentiment against the Know Nothings, by publishing a great many short letters from Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, followed Mr. its subscribers and correspondents, declaiming against the Order. Many of these letters have attached to them what purports to be the genu-ine signatures of the writers, and many of these tters declare that the writers belong to the table. Order. Members of the Order never write such letters, we venture to say. Some individembrace within its provisions the industrious immigrant who had declared his purpose to immigrant who had declared his purpose to rently genuine signatures, at the expense of the Era. Its editor is undoubtedly 'humbugged,' and is lending himself, unwittingly, perhaps, to the creation of a false sentiment."—Portage Co. (O.) Democrat.

The editors of that paper were formerly Free emocrats, but have seen fit to join a Secret sociation, which ignores the Slavery Ques tion. The foregoing is a specimen of the way

which they advocate their new Party. We beg them to give themselves no uneasi ess. Throughout the United States, we have andreds of good friends, styled voluntary rents, who have been in the habit of acting untarily for the Era for the last eight years By this time we are pretty well acquainted. he majority of the extracts of letters published our columns, are from them. As to the rest, if the editors of the Democrat will take the trouble come to Washington, we will show them the etters of their Know Nothing friends, whom they will acknowledge to be real flesh and blood individuals-for, "humbugs" do not renit moneys, subscribe for newspapers, and pay the postage on their letters—as is the fact with hose persons purporting to be Know Nothings, whose correspondence has appeared in our pa

Democrat to cut loose from an Order, association with which has served to poison their minds with habitual doubt of the honesty, frankness, and fair dealing of others.

## MR. GIDDINGS, THE DELEGATE FROM NE-

A correspondent inquires whether the Dele rate lately elected from Nebraska is a relation f Joshua R. Giddings. We presume he is ot, politically or otherwise. The New York Tribune, on the authority of the Council Bluff he was unfriendly to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is no less opposed to any at-tempt to repeal the repeal. On this point he goes with Mr. Benton, against agitation, and he is claimed, we believe, as an Administration man.

The annexed notice respecting the highly-esteemed Minister of Sweden and Norway appeared in the official paper some days ago.

"We understand that the Chevalier de Sibbern, who has hitherto acceptably represented the Government of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway in the United States, as Chargé d'Affaires, has been elevated to the rank of Minister Resident, and that on Thursday last, the 4th instant, he presented his credentials to the President, and was cordially received in that capacity."—Union.

was to take place last Monday in the House

CUBA AND THE RESIGNATION OF MR. SOULE. and that discretion has already declared itself | Lebanon; Damascus; Baalbec; Aleppo; Mount On the 18th ult., in a session of the Cortes at Madrid, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that "the Government was firmly reat Madrid, the Minister of Foreign Affairs de-

While these things are going on, the Administration, if we are not misinformed, will have its emissaries in New Hampshire, busy in the canvass for the next State election, disseminating the impression that "Squatter Sovereignty" has been eminently successful in establishing Freedom and Free Labor in the Territory of the famous Olezaga hastened to propose the Science of the Secretary of the law as I read it, and that to sell the Island of Cuba would be an act incompatible with the honor of Spain." Scarcely had the words been uttered, when the famous Olezaga hastened to propose all its members, I am sure that my duty requires a respectful tender of resignation. I Spain." Scarcely had the words been uttered, when the famous Olezaga hastened to propose a vote of thanks to the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies otic declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies are respectful tender of resignation. I make it accordingly, and am your obedient server of the Minister, for the patricular declaration, to which the other Deputies are respectful tender of resignation. I make it accordingly, and am your obedient server of the Minister, for the patricular declaration declaratio acceeded with deafening applause.

Soule's resignation, than the policy and state allusions designed to please the Native Americanism that contributed to his election, it is stration. The mission on which he was sent having failed, he had nothing to do but come home. Of course, the Administration must postpone for the present negotiations on the subject—the Union is convinced that there is no longer any plot on foot to Africanize Cuba the Richmond Enquirer, fully resolved a few months ago to have Cuba, one way or another, is now content to wait—and everywhere it is given out that the Administration is becoming conservative. Meantime, the expedition Central America, under color of which Slavery is to be planted along its hot and sickly coast, opens a safety valve to the pent-up Prop agandism of the country.

But, let us not be deceived. The Pro-Slave ry Party has abandoned not one of its projects It may postpone, never give up.

We need look no further for the cause of Mr

#### HON. RUFUS CHOATE'S LETTER, signing his Position as one of the Regents

the Smithsonian Institution On Thursday last, the letter below was read the Senate, and thereupon Southern Senators and their allies discharged their volleys against the gentleman of Massachusetts, for daring to denounce the "Council of Ten," who sit in secret conclave within the walls of the Smithsonian Institution. We extract briefly a few passages from the debate, as reported in the Union of Friday, the 19th instant : Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, one of the Regents

egarded this letter as "of an unusual character. \* \* \* It has preferred a grave charge against the majority of the Board of Regentsno less a charge than that of substituting their will for the will of the National Legislature, and overriding the action of Congress. He. as a nember of the Board of Regents, and one of that majority, felt not only sensitive, but some-

what indignant, at this charge." Mr. Mason, of Virginia, one of the Regents. regretted that a communication of that character had been sent to the Senate. The minority of the Board desired large appropriations for the library, to buy immense quan tities of books; and who was to read them? \* \* Can it be supposed that this would be in conformity with the liberal and enlight ganda are about making a descent upon Cen. ened provision of the founder of this institutral America, and while the Slave Interest tion, who desired that his gift should be for the evinces a steady purpose to retain all it has benefit of mankind at large? Besides, the unjustly seized, and to push forward its schemes appropriation of money in this form would be of conquest, something more is needed from a for the benefit of the booksellers and bookma kers, and of the crowds who follow them, to that its People have renewed their pledges to the feed upon the crumbs that fall from the rich law of 1780, and the Ordinance of 1787. The man's table. He concluded by moving that

of a definite line of action to be pursued by Mr. Douglas, of all present, from the North and South, East and West, upon the floor of the Senate, stood up for Mr. Choate. "He differ minions, and provide safeguards against further ed from the majority of the Board of Regents usurpations. Such recommendations we have and concurred in the views expressed by Mr. in the messages of the Governors of Iowa, Choate. It was his firm conviction that the orit be necessary for a portion of them to return, of New York, who evidently regard the Ques- been correctly interpreted; he thought Con- the contrary notwithstanding.

> And Mr. SEWARD said: "Although he be lieved that it was prompted by the best mo tives, and was undoubtedly entirely unexcentionable in the view of the writer, he could no help regarding it as derogatory to the dignity

Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, followed Mr. SEWARD, on the same side, when, the question eing taken, the motion was agreed to, and the communication was accordingly laid on the

Here is the letter of Mr. Choate. The pul will judge whether Mr. Choate is worthy of he castigation he has received at the hands of honorable Senators:

To the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, President pre tempore of the Senate, and Hon. Linn Boyd Speaker of the House of Representatives:

take leave to communicate to the tw Houses of Congress my resignation of the of ice of Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

It is due to the body which has been pleased to honor me with this trust for some years, and has recently conferred it for a new term, to say that this step is taken, not from any loss of in terest in the welfare of that important establish ment, but in part from the inconvenience ex perienced in attending the meetings, and in eart, also, and more immediately, from my installity to concur or acquiesce in an interpreta tion of an act of Congress constituting the actual institution and the Board of Regents, which has been adopted, and is now about to be practically carried into administration, by a major ity of the Board. That act, it has seen me, peremptorily "directs a manner," and de vises and prescribes a plan, according to which it intends that the institution shall accomplish the will of the donor. By the earlier law, ac such a manner, and to devise such a plan, and pledged the faith of the United States that the funds should be applied according to such plan and such manner. In fulfillment of that pledge, and in the performance of its inalienable incommunicable duty as trustee of the charity that body, after many years of deliberation from which it never sought to relieve itself b devolving the work upon the discretion of others, matured its plans, and established the actual institution to carry it out. Of this plan the general features are sketched with great Clearness and great completeness in the law Without resorting for aid in its interpretation to its parliamentary history, the journals and debates, the substantial meaning seems to be palpable and unequivocal in its terms. By suc tid, it is rendered quite certain. A Board of Regents is created to administer it. Some dis retionary powers of course are given to the Chronotype, seems disposed to rejoice at his election. The Chronotype assumes that he is an Anti-Nebraska man. We are informed that Mr. Giddings does not accept this as a fair

epresentation of his position. The issues as a uniliary to, co-operative with, and executory of it. They were given for the sake of the plan, simply to enable the Regents the more effectually and truly to administer that very one—not to enable them to devise and administer another of their own, unauthorized in the same of the law incompatible with its an ister another of their own, unauthorized in the terms of the law, incompatible with its an nounced objects and its full development, no alluded to in it anywhere; and which, as the journals and the debates inform us, when presented to the House under specific propositions, was rejected.

was rejected.

Of this act an interpretation has now discretionary means of carrying the will of Co gress into effect are transformed into means gress into effect are transformed into means of practically disappointing that will, and of building up an institution substantially unlike that which it intended; which supersedes and displaces it, and in effect repeals the law. Differences of opinion had existed in the Board, from its first meeting, in regard of the administration of the act; but they were composed by resolution of compromise, according to which the law of the annual income was to deem the essential parts of the plan of Congress. That resolution of compromise is now formally rescinded, and henceforward the discretion of the Regents, and not the act of Congress, is to be the rule of appropriation;

genius—genius that will do better things by Vant. RUFUS CHOATE.

In the House of Representatives, this lette practice, perseverance, and study.

met with a very different reception. A special committee was appointed, clothed with full owers to send for persons and papers, of which Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, of Mass the Chairman. Let us have light! Let the roof of the Smithsonian Institution be lifted, and its Chambers of Mystery be laid open to the light of day. The people and the press of the United States will deal with facts when they shall be old. We hope that there will be no holding back on the part of the committee. To use the phrase the unflinching and unconquerable Joh Quincy Adams, "let there be no dodging."

## LITERARY NOTICES.

THE WIFE'S VICTORY, and other Nouvellettes. By Mr. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. One volume. Pp. 366 Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

In these days, we are not always sure tha ecause a book is from the pen of a lady, it is the sort of a book a lady should write, or such as will be best for anybody to read. We have een books, entitled "Children of Light," which would be better named "The Children of Dark ess:" and books wearing the most primitive titles, full of personalities, in which the tender est ties of consanguinity are torn to tatters, t gratify a vindictive spirit. But not so any book from the pen of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. South worth. We are careful to give the whole name for a Northern Mrs. Southworth has written book entitled "The Inebriate's Hut," a very good book, it may be, but the binder's gilt letters on the back give prominence to the words, Bu Mrs. Southworth" - appropriating the art. vell-earned popularity of our early friend and well-known contributor, Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, to give currency to a book she

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth exemplifies, no more in her writings than in her life, her faith in the inspiration of the Bible, and of the divine institution of marriage. We have lying be-fore us a number of the Monthly Magazine, by Mrs. Nichols, of New York, devoted to " social cience and progressive literature," for Decem ber, 1854. In it is an article entitled "What Liberty?" which this lady of the fast school (so fashionable with certain literati) thus de-

fines:

"My liberty is my right to secure my happiness in any way I judge best, which does not interfere with the happiness of any other. \* \* Liberty is the best cure of license. \* \* We contend, especially, that Love is the soul of religion; and that therefore there should be, above all things, Freedom of the Affections."

Now, there is no superfine delicacy in the atements, nor does the most dainty "high-fau-tin" delineations of fiction, in which base usbands and enduring wives-impulsive women, whose very frailties are adorable-change the character of such works, as subversive of all the ties of family and kindred, and building up a system of Socialism, (falsely so called,) which can only eventuate in the reign of lu and rapine - Mrs. Gove Nichols, Miss Chese-Maine, and Michigan, and also of Goy. Clark, ganic law establishing the institution had not boro, and all the rest of the corps de plume, to and supporting the same political principles of

> gifted friend, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. The tales in this volume evidence the high and holy principles advocated by her pen. The volume is most modestly presented by her to the public. We commend it warmly, as worthy of all acceptation.

NOTES ON DUELS AND DUELLING. By Lorenzo Sabi One volume. Pp. 394. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Some books are called "books of the seaso ut we have Mrs. Hemans's authority for saying, Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death! This volume may therefore be considered standard work-suitable at all times, and on all proper occasions. We have here a historical essay on the Duel, its origin and uses, ending in the duels fought by women; and, really, the details given in pages 28 and 29 are not at all favorable to a return to those days of Troupadours and Knights, whose last representative the conspicuous-we had commenced to vrite, notorious-Lola Montes, who claimed be a better shot than her lover, who fought in 1846 for the defence of her spotless reputation n the vicinity of Paris.

After these chapters, follows one contain he details of all the rules which govern this and of combat. Shakspeare had not seen hese when he wrote his plays, or perhaps he would have improved his inimitable satire by nints they would naturally suggest. Then, to the pistol had not come into daily use, but was rarity for princely rowdies, such as Henry VIII. In the days of Louis XIV, a great folio was published, illustrated with prints of the same ize, showing the most approved method of pinking an opponent with the small swordhe only weapon recognised by good society in hose days. Copies of this exist in our publi libraries. It is the most polite method outchering we ever happened to look into.

There are twenty-five rules on Duelling which may be called "The Law of Nations." to which has been added, in Ireland, two additional rules, for the management of such "petty quarrels" as may from time to time arise, among noble natures, who cannot consent to live under the Common Statutes and Laws of Common Folks.

We copy, for the "benefit of the unlearned. to use a phrase common in books printed a century since: "RULE 8. All imputation of cheating,

play, races, &c., is to be considered equivalent to a blow, but may be reconciled after one shot, on admitting their falsehood, and begging pardon publicly.

compliance with the above rule, would have long since been hors du combat; and we hope all such will consider themselves as shot dead long since. Whether they should be shot for former delinquencies, or allowed a breathing leave to those circles to which they now respectively belong-a monument of the forbearance extended to them by the Code of Honor. All duels, ancient and modern, are recorded

n this book, in alphabetical order. We commend it to all gentlemen residing south of Mason and Dixon's line, as a hand-book, of ready reference, and full of edifying particuraging examples, suited for all ccasions, and especially for the meridian of

For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This title-page, and the thousand interesting associations called up whenever the East poken of, will not fail to find readers for this lume. Chapters are devoted to the following pies: Life at a Syrian quarantine; the coast

the Dead Sea and the river of Jordan; the city

Mr. Bayard Taylor's well-known power pen-and-ink sketches of this sort must this volume popular.

PERMIPS PROM THE LAKE SHORE: By Charles Leland Porter, A. M. One volume. Pp. 230. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, & Co, For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. These poems are graceful in their and expression. They are the first fruits

A resolution in the New York Assembly, i pposition to the appointment of foreign-bern citizens to diplomatic appointments, has been laid on the table. In consequence of this, the Know Nothing members of the Legislature have pledged themselves to vote for no man as U. S. Senator who does not pledge himself to oppose the appointment of foreign-born citizens consular or diplomatic stations

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE has adopt ed a resolution for inquiring into the expediency of requiring all military companies contain in their numbers at least two-thirds of native-horn citizens

THE CANVASS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR the Massachusetts Legislature is producing hot contention in the ranks of the Know Nothings. The opponents of Mr. Wilson, the caucus ominee, have nominated Mr. F. Bryant.

## PORTRAIT OF REV. THEODORE PARKER.

The portrait of Mr. Parker, previously ticed in our columns, has been published Mr. C. H. Brainard, of Boston. We have rare ly seen a more faithful likeness, or a more be tifully executed piece of lithography. Grezelier the artist, has not his equal this side of the At lantic in this particular branch of portraiture : and it is doubtful if his superior can be found in the Old World. In the present instance, he has certainly shown his claim to the high position conceded to him by all connois

This portrait of Mr. Parker is for sale Ide & Dutton, Boston, and by E. Mendenhall Cincinnati, who has also for sale the portraits of Sumner, Seward, and many others, published by Mr. Brainard.

## OHIO POLITICS

Anti-American and Anti-Republican Principle of the Know Nothings; the new Order estab-lished in Ohio; its platform, and Plan of CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: Dissatisfaction with the platform of the Know

Nothings is becoming general in this State among those who have seen "Sam." Last ammer and fall, thousands sought admission into the "show," for the express purpose of aiding the Anti-Nebraska cause. It was widely believed that the principles of the Order were in consonance with the platform erected on the laborers to reduce the wages to an equality with the Northern States and other countries, still the opinion appears to prevail that any number could be had for manning merchant vessels. ter knowledge of the Order have shown them their mistake, and developed the disagreeable fact, that Nativism constitutes Know Nothingism. Under the specious plea of hostility to Catholics, the novice is also required to take the oath against Protestant foreigners. The consciences of thousands, in their cooler moments, revolt at what they have done.

It seems impolitic, unjust, and cruel, to strike down men holding the same religious belief the native, because they happened to be born without the present limits of the United States—

be sacrificed to the interest of the "peculia" an event over which they had no control.

Slavery question creates uneasiness and alarm tions, while at the same time they deno in the minds of many good men. It is certain that if the Order does not become openly Pro-Slavery, it will never be Anti-Slavery; and that "crushing out" all Anti-Slavery agitation, discussion, or action, within the Order. Having to take grounds on the Slavery question ac-ceptable to the slaveholding portion of the brotherhood; the South will fraternize on no other condition. The action of the National Council at Cincinnati, last November, fixes the position of the Know Nothings. The doctrine position to Slavery aggressions; the Nebraska swindle dare not be disturbed, the repeal of the Fugitive Act dare not be agitated, and all men Campbell, Greeley, Bailey, or C. M. Clay class, shall be kept out of the Presidential ring, as agitators dangerous to the harmony of the National Order. The Order proscribes not only Catholics, but the whole Protestant naturalized vote, and the whole active Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Republic. If this does not huge instrument of Despotism, un-American as well as barbarous, what would? No wonder

that every member is sworn not to divulge the very existence of such an organization.

This brings me to the practical part of my letter. The friends of Republican principles in this State have resolved to establish an Order, to be familiarly known as the "Know Somethings," for the purpose of gathering up and organizing the liberal sentiment of the State, and marshalling it for active service in behalf of the Rights of Man and good Govern-

ment.

The following is an outline of its platform, as agreed upon by the State Council of the new 1st. Opposition to all forms of tyranny over the mind and body of man.

2d. Neither Nature nor the Constitution of

property in man.

3d. Principles and character, not birthplace, are the true standard of qualification for citienship.
4th. No man shall receive our votes, unles

our country recognises the right of man

known to be opposed to the aggressions of Po-pery and Slavery.

5th. No slave Territories; no more slave States.
6th. All Federal offices, so far as practicable, to be filled by a direct vote of the people.

Popery is regarded in the light of a political despotism under a religious mask, and treated accordingly. It is not recognised as a religion, any more than Mormonism or Buddhism, as it always makes the civil authority subservient to

the ecclesiastic, where it has the power by vir-tue of its claim of infallible supremacy.

The new Order, unlike the Know Nothings, We think we know parties who, by a strict proclaims its existence and principles to the compliance with the above rule would have divulge his own connection with it, but not the
names of others, without their assent. It
skulks into no garrets, outhouses, or woods, in
which to hold its meetings, but enjoys the use
of comfortable halls and lodge-rooms of other
societies, paying for the same. It is true, the of comfortable halls and lodge-rooms of other societies, paying for the same. It is true, the members sit with closed doors, but this is deemed expedient and wise for the present. It will eventually hold open meetings for discussion and lectures, and invite the general attendance of the public, similar to those of the Odd Fellows or the Sons of Temperance. But a certain degree of secrecy will always, perhaps, be necessary for its harmony and efficiency.

It is not the purpose of the Know Somethings to make separate and independent nominations of candidates, where men representing their principles are presented by "outsiders" for

principles are presented by "outsiders support. The grand and fundamental at the new Order is, to form a League of dom, of men who will stand by cherished prin ciples, in evil as well as good report—men who will not be blown about by every new wind The Order makes no war upon the constitu-tional rights of the slave States, but it will resist the aggressions of the Slave Power by every legal means within its reach, and insist on confining it to its present State limits, at all

A State Council is organized, and in activ operation, issuing charters to applicants, who are pouring in from town and country. In due time you shall hear more of the "Know Somethings."

## FROM THE SOUTH

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

Enclosed, please find two dollars, for the Era:

Enclosed, please find two dollars, for the Era
for 1855. Times are very hard, but we feel
that we cannot do without the Era.

The 8th was more generally observed as a
holyday than usual. It being the celebration
of a military event, the various companies were
out, with more than their usual display. There
is a degree of enthusiasm here in military matters, which did not exist two years ago; and
probably more than four times as many may probably more than four times as many me rn out now, on such occasions, as the four years since.

There is but little said about Cuba;

Spanish oppression at present, and the symphies of our patriotic citizens have burst on favor of the Czar, as you will see by the following copy of a large and attractive post which I send you as a curiosity in its way: " Patriotic Meeting .- A meeting of all the

who sympathize with the noble and heroic efforts of the Czar of Russia, in defending the integrity of his Empire against the combined invasion of the Royal Robbers of Europe, will be held Thursday Evening, January 4, at 7 P. M., at Banks's Arcade, Magazine

street.
"We have learned from the Emperor Nich olas, that he does not require funds. He is able and willing to support the widows and or phans of the brave fellows who have fallen, o may fall, in defence of their nationality. A he asks is, an honest expression of the syn pathy of American Freemen, of the great Republic of the West; and this he shall have by the Eternal!'—True Delta Steam Job

Truly we are a patriotic people! and w the South have our own way of showing.
There is certainly a great change in the pub mind in this section, in relation to the Euro-pean war, within the past few months, for which the *Delta* is entitled to a full share of credit or odium.

Expectation is just now stimulated by

assembling of the great Southern Commercial Convention. Those who look for the adoption of any measure that will result in any subs tial good, are most undoubtedly doomed to disappointment. That any man, or set of men should think of benefiting commercial affair by adopting arbitrary measures that are direct violation of all the laws of trade, is mystery. It would appear that some p of trade exists. They see and feel that the usiness which, from its location, clim and productions, the world, as well as them selves, have a right to expect; and, without troubling themselves to inquire, candidly and dispassionately, whether they have taken a proper start in the race, assume at once that their want of success is the result of unfaint delivered. dealing on the part of a competitor, and they will gain the desired position and adv. tage by a concert of action, and resolving adopt a course of policy that a little study ar cool reflection and observation would satisfy them could never be accomplished, except they possess all the elements enjoyed by their more

rosperous neighbors.

While it is admitted that there is not sufficient capital here to spare from present inv nents, to carry out an extensive system of in manufacturing interests or commerce; and they hope, by the agency of Commercial Conventions, to devise ways and means that will place the South on an equal footing with the

stitution." Every little while the press here calls loudly for the rigid enforcement of the law But the equivocal attitude of the Order on the against the sale of a particular class of publication arbitrary and despotic action of other Govern ments for muzzling the press and abridging the rights of the citizens, without appearing to know that the enforcing the law about which they are so clamorous would make this part of the United States quite as dangerous a locality or the exercise of despotic Government in the influence of contracted views and habits of reasoning upon men of good natural abilities.

To the Editor of the National Era: SIR: A friend has called my attention to a letter, dated from Cadiz, Ohio, over the signa ture of "Amicus," published in your paper of the 11th instant. A portion of the let

to me, and contains statements to the following effect:
That after having opposed the repeal of the Missouri restriction, I returned home, and an-nounced that my mind had undergone a com-plete change on the subject; and that I advised every Democrat to sustain the Administration, proposed myself as the candidate of the Administration party, was nominated as such, and, if elected, would have returned to Washington fettered to sustain the Administration.

All this is gross misrepresentation. I never announced that my mind had undergone a change on the Nebraska question. I never advised mortal man to sustain the Administration. I proposed myself as the candidate of the Democratic Party, and throughout the candidate of the proposed myself as the candidate of the Democratic Party, and throughout the candidate of the proposed myself as the candidate of the Democratic Party, and throughout the candidate of the proposed myself as the proposed myself as the candidate of the proposed myself as the proposed myself as the proposed myself as the candidate of the proposed myself as the proposed myself as the candidate of the proposed myself as the proposed myself as the proposed myself as the candidate of the proposed myself as the proposed myself as the candidate of the proposed myself as the proposed myself vass for nomination emphatically condemued the Administration, as having proved false to tis repeated pledges, in pressing the Nebraska bill. The party endorsed my course by a re-nomination, and, had I been re-elected, there would have been no more unrelenting opponent of the policy developed in the Nebraska-Kansas bill in the next Congress them myself.

bill in the next Congress than myself. It is true that I gave it as my opinion, that it would not be good policy to restore the Missouri restriction, unless necessary to prevent Slavery from extending into Kansas, and I bublished the reasons for that opinion. But it is also true that I pledged myself to vote for a bill excluding Slavery from all the Territories belonging to the Union, should the opponents bill. The opinion was mutilated, garbled, and extended, by the opposition papers and speak ers, substantially into the aggregation of mis-representations embodied in the letter of your correspondent. The pledge was not published in a single opposition newspaper in the district, nor, to my knowledge, alluded to by a single op-

Joseph Tomor and tegrity of purpose, and conferred more favoriupon me than I ever deserved, that I should no onger silently permit these statements to go ancontradicted. I have therefore to ask a place for this in the next number of the Era.

Buffalo, Jan. 20.—A riot of a serious nature courred to-day on the Buffalo, Brantford, and codrich Railroad. The disturbance took place at Ridgeway, some twenty miles from this city. The laborers, not having received their pay regularly, had given notice that they would spike down the switches to-day if they did not receive the wages due them; and, as their money was not forthcoming, they spiked the switch at Ridgeway this afternoon, and opened one or two of the bridges, thus preventing effectually all travel over the road. The chief officer of the road forthwith pro-

ceeded against them with a considerable force, when a battle ensued, in which two or three lives were lost. Several of the rioters were at last arrested. Doubtless, the laborers violated the laws, but the first offenders were those who withheld their hire. REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. - A resolu-

tion to re-open the slave trade was offered on the 12th instant, in the Southern Convention at New Orleans, and referred to the General ComTHE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA-TH) On seeing that th firmly resolved to ling the encreach the Czar deemed it Courts of Vienna and that had for so lon

NO. 421

Foreig

themselves and the propose to confirm eficient relations, b ite of the Czar, Co the beginning of the to Vienna, in order ments and wishes of Emperor of Austria. committed to M. de the King of Prussia. From a confident rode's, which just now we find that Russia offensive alliance with Powers, while she at a treaty of amity bety and those of France a sibility, without Austr

their interests and self ed, consequently, acc Count Nesselrode, for Berlin nothing to do Emperor of Russia-t ty, by which they sho maintain neutrality d war between him and Powers that might re side of the latter. T strong enough single-the enemies now allude pledge himself to assis should France and E to compel them to The note in ques

terms worthy of the d Nesselrode, proves, ne sion which the Czar en ity of Austria and F take part with his ene peror Nicholas could it was chiefly Austria Prince Metternich, that from consummating toman Empire. He s that he could not p the gratitude of Aust vices rendered to her confessed friendship therefore, to get a n these Powers, of their the proposed treaty of but the cloak of a defe It deserves our est the treaty proposed by a prompt refusal on th

o Austria a matter of l she returned a negative ginning of the month of and the other anti-Rus Prussian Cabinet were places; and, from that ed by the Government of dently favorable to Russ ernment has, on the co step more alienated fro nevertheless very question of its treaty of the 2d in Powers, whether, in real Austria entertains a fa ousy of Russia than former is more desiro the ambitious designs and himself deprived newing his attempts at fi The King of Prussia vious of the superlative his imperial brother-in-

ever, much with him, on mon devotion to despo family connection, and ago have openly espous sia, had he not been re by apprehension of calli movement among his posing himself to the ve England. He has the ntly neutral; but has, that he could do by dip or at least retard. Austr easure against the C desire to serve Russia, eace of his own kingdo Cabinet of Berlin to purs dignified policy which has nuch just reproach, sinc

But the course pursue

till more blameable. Wh

ship toward both the bellige deavored to prepare fo oth the one and the oth the risk of getting in war nstance, by the treaty of vith Turkey, she was all body of troops into the ties, in order to protect th the Czar; but, scarcely ha here, ere her agents bega sible obstacle, except of way of the advance of the oward the Pruth. This ated beyond the shadow She thus endeavored thich she had done the by the suspicious movem compel him to withdraw Prince Gortshakoff he cause of Turkey and amaged it vitally, by a licholas the opportunity nevertheless, hoped t erent parties, in spite of r course, to concede

ccupation of the Danub dvantages which she de There can be no doubt and the Western Powers ing a speedy peace between cause such an event wo afford them the opports ing the power and influ only object for which the But the Austrian Cabinet. real strength which Aust she cannot place much r raged Hungarian and It averse to rendering Austrand has therefore employe

macy in order to mai Hard pressed, however, of the Emperor of Francisco

mperor of Franster for the Fore at last obliged to con

firmly resolved to assist the Sultan in repelling the encroachments attempted by Russia, the Czar deemed it advisable to remind the Courts of Vienna and Berlin of the friendship that had for so long a time existed between hemselves and the house of Romanoff, and to propose to confirm the old and mutually be- But that master of kingcraft, viewing it eviden pient relations, by a new treaty. The favor- ly as a firm hold upon the Austrian snake, hailite of the Czar, Count Alexis Orloff, was, in the beginning of the month of last January, sent that the Court of Vienna is afraid of driving him to the necessity of rousing the oppressed o Vienna, in order to communicate the sentiments and wishes of his master to the young nationalities of Hungary and Italy, especially Emperor of Austria, while the same trust was committed to M. de Budberg, with regard to such a step, he will certainly not be instrument-

the King of Prussia. rode's, which just now has been made public, we find that Russia disowned the wish of an offensive alliance with the two great German Powers, while she at the same time declared a treaty of amity between these Governments and those of France and England, as an impossibility, without Austria and Prussia sacrificing their interests and self-esteem. There remained, consequently, according to the views of Count Nesselrode, for the Courts of Vienna and Berlin nothing to do but to conclude with the Emperor of Russia—their tried friend—a treaty, by which they should pledge themselves to maintain neutrality during the course of the war between him and the Sultan, and those Powers that might range themselves on the side of the latter. The Czar, feeling himself strong enough single-handed to contend with the enemies now alluded to, would, on his part, pledge himself to assist the German Powers, should France and England attempt by force to compel them to side with Turkey and its

The note in question, while couched i terms worthy of the diplomatic skill of Count Nesselrode, proves, nevertheless, the apprehen sion which the Czar entertained of the possibil y of Austria and Prussia being induced to take part with his enemies. Indeed, the Emneror Nicholas could not have forgotten that was chiefly Austria, under the auspices of Prince Metternich, that prevented him, in 1829 rom consummating the destruction of the O oman Empire. He seems to have been aware that he could not place much reliance upon the gratitude of Austria for the eminent services rendered to her, in her desperate struggle with the valiant Magyars, nor npon the confessed friendship of Prussia; he wished, herefore, to get a new, solemn pledge from these Powers, of their fidelity to his cause, and the proposed treaty of neutrality was to be but the cloak of a defensive alliance.

It deserves our especial notice, that while the treaty proposed by the Czar was met with a prompt refusal on the part of Prussia, it was to Austria a matter of long deliberation, before she returned a negative answer. But, in the be ginning of the month of March, Count Portales and the other anti-Russian members of the Prussian Cabinet were obliged to resign their places; and, from that time, the course pursu ed by the Government of Prussia has been evidently favorable to Russia. The Austrian Gov ernment has, on the contrary, become step by step more alienated from the Czar; still, it is Powers, whether, in reality, it be more friendly o them than is the Court of Berlin. But, a Austria entertains a far greater fear and jea onsy of Russia than what Prussia does, the former is more desirous than the latter, to see the ambitious designs of the Czar frustrated and himself deprived of the possibility of re

newing his attempts at farther aggrandizement. The King of Prussia, though somewhat en ious of the superlative talents and power of s imperial brother-in-law, sympathizes, howver, much with him, on account of their con mon devotion to despotic principles and near family connection, and would probably long ago have openly espoused the cause of Rusis, had he not been retained from that step apprehension of calling forth a revolutionamovement among his own subjects, and exsing himself to the vengeance of France and ingland. He has therefore remained apparatly neutral; but has, nevertheless, done all hat he could do by diplomatic art, to prevent or at least retard, Austria from any aggressiv heasure against the Czar. But the King's desire to serve Russia, without hazarding the peace of his own kingdom, has necessitated the Cabinet of Berlin to pursue the feeble and undignified policy which has made it liable to so much just reproach, since the resignation of

But the course pursued by Austria has been still more blameable. While pretending friendship toward both the belligerent parties, she has adeavored to prepare for herself the way of quiring immense advantages, by injuring oth the one and the other, without running the risk of getting in war with either. So, for astance, by the treaty of the 14th of June, with Turkey, she was allowed to introduce a dy of troops into the Danubian Principaliin order to protect these provinces against Czar; but, scarcely had she got fast footing e, ere her agents began to throw every pos obstacle, except of open violence, in the of the advance of the army of Omer Pasha ward the Pruth. This fact is now authenti ted beyond the shadow of doubt.

She thus endeavored to repair the injury shich she had done the Czar, in contributing the suspicious movements of her troops, to impel him to withdraw the army commanded Prince Gortshakoff from Wallachia and oldavia. But, consequently, after first aiding cause of Turkey and its Allies, she ther naged it vitally, by allowing the Emperor olas the opportunity of sending humarous ments into the Crimea. By the actual pation of the Danubian Principalities, she evertheless, hoped to force both the bellint parties, in spite of their displeasure with tages which she desires in that quarter. can be no doubt that she views with pleasure the struggle between Russia and the Western Powers, hoping that it shall e no confidence in the assurances of her lessman relative to their desire of establishas speedy peace between the hostile parties, ause such an event would, at present, scarce the power and influence of Austria—the the power and influence of Austria—the the hostile parties, the correspondent of Le Presse believes that nothing serious can be attempted before the 15th of January.

The Turkish Government was using great expedition in providing supplies of ammunition, &c., for the Allies. ause such an event would, at present, scarce-afford them the opportunity of much increas-g the power and influence of Austria—the object for which they, in reality, care. on the 23d of November, a strong Russian force attacked the redoubt at Kalch, but the Emperor of France, Count Buol, the Minister for the Foreign Affairs of Austria, at last obliged to conclude the treaty of the instant, but in which Austria makes no

by the Western Powers, Austria will be forced, in virtue of the treaty in question, to assume a hostile position against her ancient ally, or, by eluding the just expectations of France and England, involve herself in a war with those States. Being thus in the necessity of choosing between these two evils, the Austrian Govern ment will no doubt decide for the enmity with Russia. Such seems at least to be the conclusion of the sagacious Emperor of France, who certainly would not else have evinced so manifest satisfaction with the treaty of the 2d instant

al in renewing the revolutionary movements of Hence it is evident that the treaty betwee Austria and the Western Powers is far from favorable to the Hungarian and Italian patriots, and can consequently not be hailed as an happy event by the friends of Hungarian and Italian ndependency, with regard to its immediate result. But as the humiliation of Russia is the first necessary step, in order to assure the ultimate success of the great work of the enfranchisement of all the oppressed European nation alities from despotism, the treaty in questio must be accepted as an evil, likely at last to produce the very best and most desirable re

e more destructive to the advance of civilization and the triumph of liberty, than the victory of Russia in the present struggle. The Government of Austria is certainly no less despotic, and still more cruel and treacherous, than that of Russia; but, being infinitely less powerful, it does not awake an equal degree appre nension; and, indeed, in abandoning the alliance with the house of Romanoff, and entering ne with the Western Powers, it has almost lisarmed itself for doing evil, and offers u ome hope that it will become less oppressive and less sanguinary. In withdrawing its sup port from the Czar, it has perhaps chiefly been actuated by fear of the revolutionary element within the Austrian empire, and by the desire of getting rid of the dependence in which i was placed with regard to Russia; still, it has endered a service to the cause of humanity and deserves, in this instance, the approbation of mankind.

Berlin, Desember 21, 1854.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Halifax, Jan. 17.—The royal mail steam anada arrived here this afternoon, from Live ool, with dates to Saturday, the 6th instant. Among the passengers in the Canada are Bishop O'Connor and Archbishop Kenrick. The steamer Union had arrived out at South-

npton.
NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. At the Vienna Conference of the 28th, the Austrian, French, and English plenipotentiaries met and drew up and signed the interpretation of their Governments on the four points. The Austrian minister then carried the document to Control and War was in company with Count.

Fortschakoff, who was in company with Coun Arnin and Manteuffel, the representative o ons to Gortschakoff, and asked if he was pre pared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortschakoff replied that his instrucreserve. Gortschakoff replied that his insurations did not go so far. His orders were to theless very questionable, even in the face | negotiate only on four points. A fortnight was

Meantime hostilities will continue. The terms proposed to Russia are understood to be neither hard nor humiliating. The Russian interpretation, it is said, differs a little from that of the Allies.

Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allies.

Allies, and even engaged, under certain eventu alities, to military co-operation.

It is stated that a treaty has been actually signed between France and Austria, the former guarantying Austria's possession of the Italian provinces. The London Times disbelieves the

report.

Austria has called on Prussia to place her

army on a war footing. The Prussian semi-of-ficial journals say that Prussia will not con-THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The siege operations at Sebastopol, from the 12th to the 21st were unimportant. Frequent sorties and repulses were occurring. General Canrobert says, officially, under date of the 21st, that sorties had been made against the British and French lines, but they were repulsed and pursued by the French with considerable loss.

On the 22d, General Canrobert, in his official report, says that, notwithstanding the bad weather, the siege continued. Scarcely a night nassed, without some portion of the French ines being attacked, costing the assailants dear-y. The French works extend to the bottom

of Quarantine Bay, and the enemy manly dispute every inch of ground.

The works advance steadily. A reconnoisance reports only pickets on the left bank of the Tshernaya, the main Russian army having

moved probably towards Eupatoria.

The officers of the garrison of Sebastopol are o have each month's service recorded The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, wer to return to the Crimea on the 7th instant.

Eight thousand French reinforcements arrived at the camp between the 13th and 20th, besides

others at Constantinople. The French on the 22d had only 1,400 wounded and 1,300 sick. A heavy snow storm prevailed.
On the 25th of December, General Canrobert writes that he shall soon be able to take the

writes that he shall soon be able to take the offensive, and make good his losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can. The army was full of confidence.

The Allies on the 25th had opened fire. The plan of operations is, that the fire be continued without cessation for forty-eight hours, followed by a general assault by both the French and English.

English.
A letter from the Sultan, dated the 25th, orders Omer Pasha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied Generals.

On the 26th, Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th nothing remarkable occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-three soldiers were taken prisoners, and a considerable number killed. That both the English and French were preparing to assault the south side of the city.

English and French were preparing to assault the south side of the city.

On the 28th, considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelin were at Constantinople, on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Bruet were in command of the fleets. General Cardigan has also left for England. Sir Lacey Evans has resigned in disgust.

The Constantinople News say the siege works have advanced so far, that direct communications are prevented between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklaya.

ASIA.

Letters from Trebizond to the 5th contain important news. The Russian army encamped at Rajazid had advanced to Sopac-Kalch, and some consternation prevailed at Trebizond, where the garrison was strong, but badly organized.

Still, should not the Czar submit to miliating and severe conditions dictated PROM THE BALTIC.

Important changes were being made among the higher officers in the Russian army. Gen. Deberg has been appointed the commandant in

ade to resist it.

Finland, and a general consultation of the offi-cers of the Baltic provinces has been ordered at St. Petersburg.

PRUSSIA. The Prussian Government has issued a notice calling attention to a law forbidding Pruss to enlist in foreign service.

A riot broke out recently among the laborers at Carrars, and the city was placed in a state of siege. All the arms in the hands of the rioters were ordered to be delivered up.

The promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception had been celebrated throughout the Italian States with a fortnight's festival.

RUSSIA.

An imperial manifesto was issued on the first of the company of the nation to make every sacrifice for the prosecution of the war An additional revenue is to be raised on sal and tobacco. The export of furs from Poland is prohibited. ENGLAND.

The returns of the Board of Trade, for th month ending December 5th, show a decrease in the exports of nearly £2,000,000 sterling. Messrs. Morewood & Rogers, iron merchants London, have failed for upwards of £180,000 Their assets are large.
The London Times created considerable

excitement, advocating, in the coldest terms, the immediate removal of Lord Raglan from the and of the army, on the ground of incom petency. The *Times* is also rigorously engaged in writing down the Ministry, and indicates that the Marquis Dalhousie, the present Governo of India, is the only man capable of the position The Queen has written an autograph lette ympathizing with the wounded sold

FRANCE.

The subscriptions to the new loan were open ed on the 2d. A considerable amount from England.

The French Baltic fleet has been ordered

re-assemble at Brest and Cherburg.

Accounts from the industrial districts France are most satisfactory.

An immense demand existed for space in the Crystal Palace, for the exhibition of products and manufactures. A new gallery has been ordered to be added to the building.

SPAIN. The Spanish Government is said to look cold y on the English proposals to enlist-soldiers for the war. The Duke of Scrillino succeeds

SWITZERLAND. The new ministry of Switzerland, is th camposed: Furrer, President and Foreign Min-ister; Done, Minister of Finance; Naeff, Post Office; Hewze, Minister of War; Munzinger, Minister of Commerce; Franscuri, Mr. Fay presented the drafts of a treaty with the United States, to the Federal Council, and

equested its ratification.

Private despatches from Berne, dated De 27, say that the British Charge de Affaires addressed an official demand to the Federal Council for permission to enlist Swiss soldier The Council, the report says, formally refused, stating that Switzerland would maintain absolute neutrality. This is thought to be doubtful. AUSTRIA.

The cession of the Austrian railways to the French capitalists, for 200,000,000 francs, was concluded on the 1st instant. THE MARKETS

Liverpool, Jan. 5 .- Cotton .- Milligan reports the sales during the week at 36,000 bales. New Orleans fair, 5½d.; middling, 5d.; Upland fair, 5½d.; middling, 4¾d. The market is steady. Middling qualities have improved most. Sales to speculators 800 bales, and to exporters 850

Breadstuffs .- Flour is unchanged, with limited demand at previous rates. Brown & Shipley's circular quotes Western Canal at 43s.; good Ohio, 47s.; straight Baltimore, 45s. Corn is unchanged, with a limited demand at previous rates—44s. 6d. @ 46s.

Provisions.—Provisions are firmer, but trans-

actions moderate. Lard .- Prices are easier, but of the sales of cotton for the week include only five days. The demand has been chiefly for middling qualities. Prices for other qualities are easier, but not quotably lower. Mobile fair, 5 ; middling, 4 ; inferior, 3 ; @ 4 ;. The sales on Friday amounted to 7,000 bales, the market being quiet. Stock, exclusive of ship-board, 542,000 bales, including 280,000 bales Amer-

ican cotton.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs, Brown & Shipley quote Breadstuffs.—Messrs, Brown & Shipley quote the imports of breadstuffs small, and the farmers supplying the demand. The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged, with a moderate, business doing. White wheat, 12s. @ 13s.; red, 11s. @ 12s. Flour, Western Canal, 41s. @ 43s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45s.; Ohio, 46s. @ 47s. Corn.—Western white, 45s. 6d. @ 46s.; Western pilow, 45s. @ 45s. 6d.; Western mixed, 44s. 6d.

Vestern mixed, 44s. 6d. Provisions. - Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote as follows : Beef .- The transactions have been small, at firm prices; new prime at 125s. @ 137s. 6d.; stock on the 31st ultimo, 1,700 tierces. Pork.—Prices are firm at 80s. @ 85s.; stock, 3,000. Bacon is unchanged; stock,

ed, with a moderate demand at previous rates, 51s. (a) 53s. Tallow.—Prices are unchanged, at business is very dull at 51s.

Produce Market.—Rosin, common, is steady, rith sales of 2,000 barrels at 51 @ 51. Find

is neglected. There is no crude turpentine in market. Spirits is unchanged; sales at 39s. Linseed oil is unchanged, with sales at 38s.; The prices of tobacco have an upward tendency.

The London iron market and breadstuffs

The Liverpool freight market is also dull.

At Manchester prices are unchanged, with a moderrate business doing.

London Stock Market.—Messrs. Bell & Son say prices are firm, and a large business has been doing in Federal and State stocks, but railway securities are unchanged, with a limited business doing. United States 6's of 1862, 98 @ 99; do. do. of 1868, 105½ @ 106½; do. do. of 99; do. do. of 180c, 1032 (2) 104; do. do. of 1867-'68, 104 (2) 105; Pennsylvania 5's, bonds, 78 (2) 80; Maryland 5's, bonds, 88 (2) 90.

Money Market.—The money market is unchanged. The stock market is firm. Consols for recovery are queed at 903.

for money are quoted at 90\frac{3}{4}.

Havre Markets, Jan. 3.—Breadstuffs are firm with an upward tendency in prices. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Owing to threatening disturbances in Bressica and Verona, the theatres were ordered to be closed and all public assemblies prohibited.

The very latest news by the Canada, at Boston from Liverpool, is, that Austria has declared to Prussia, that if peace in Europe was not secured by the first of January, Prussia would be compelled to fulfill her engagements to the Allied Powers, and would be called on to furnish two hundred thousand men within sixty days. The Russians, it said, on reliable authority, had assumed a position north of Sebastopol, and were momentarily anticipating

ble authority, had assumed a position north of Sebastopol, and were momentarily anticipating an attack from the French and English forces.

A private letter from Madrid says:

"The Spanish Cortes have refused to sell Cuba at any price, and have also offered an asylum to all the political refugees of Europe."

This is not very explicit. Is Cuba or Spain to be the asylum?

H. P. WHITNEY is our authorized canvassing agent fo

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## General Helvs.

The Milwaukie Fugitive Slave Case. Milwaukie, Jan. 15 .- S. M. Booth has nd guilty for assisting the escape of the fugi-

From Texas. New Orleans, Jan. 17.—The Southern Convention adjourned last night. Galveston dates of the 14th have been received. The papers state that the Texan Rangers are all mustered into the service of the United States. A Mexi-can paper announces that a filibustering ex-pedition has been organized in Texas, to operate against Coahuila, and that preparations are

Missouri Senator. Legislature of Missouri on the 13th stant had another trial to elect a Senator in Congress. Mr. Doniphan (Whig) received 60 votes, Mr. Atchison (Democrat) 53, Mr. Benton 40, scattering 2. An adjournment of the Legislative Convention to the 25th instant then took

Panic Subsided in St. Louis Buffalo, Jan. 18 .- The St. Louis Republican of the 16th says that the money panic has en-tirely subsided, that more money is deposited than withdrawn, and that the three suspended Louisiana Senator.

New Orleans, Jan. 18.—The Legislature will choose a Senator on Monday next, to fill the seat now occupied by the Hon. John Slidell, whose term expires with the present session of

The Lemmon Slave Case. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16 .- In the Senate, to day, the resolution from the House, authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to assist the Attorney General in the argument of the Lem-mon case before the United States Court, came that the Attorney General be authorized t employ assistant counsel if he desired, and that the selection should be left with him. Two or the selection should be left with him. Two or three speeches were made; and all the Senators contended that the judge who liberated the Lemmon slaves performed no more than his duty to the laws of the State. A majority, however, preferred the resolution as it stood, giving the Governor instead of the Attorney General the selection of such associate counsel.

New Jersey Legislature. ton, Jan. 16.-The prohibitory bill was reported to the House to-day by the special committee. It is similar in its provisions to the law of last year, and to that of the Eastern States, where it has been passed The act is to take effect on the 18th of Decem ber, 1855. A vote of the people in favor of or against is provided for at the next general elecon; and the decision then arrived at is to h considered as nothing more than an expression of the opinion of the people of the State, the act still to go into effect on the 18th of December next. An adverse decision afterwards, however, at the ballot-box, will render the law a dead letter, and will, it is believed, in such an event, be repealed by the Legislature which

Cincinnati, Jan. 17 .- A private dispatch re orts the failure of three heavy banking houses St. Louis. Eastern exchange has declined to 1 per cent Louisville, Jan. 17.-Messrs. Ford & Br

ther, commission merchants, of this city, failed yesterday. The amount of their liabilities is Private advices from New Orleans report the failure of Hacket, McMurdough, & Co., bankers, and Messrs. Tom & Donnegan, cotton

Massachusetts Legislature—Unsuccessful Attempt to Elect a U. S. Senator.

Boston, Jan. 16 .- In the House, to-day, on the minority proceeded to carry out the line of proceedings marked out at their caucus yester-day. It was soon perceived that they were group enough to prevent the taking of a vote. General Devereux, of Salem, moved a postponement for one week, stating that the nomina-tion of Mr. Wilson had been unfairly made, that no discussion had been allowed in the caucus, and that within five minutes of its

lieved the nomination to have been fairly made. He was in favor of suiting themselves in the election of a Senator; and then, if others were willing to unite with them in a National party,

to change the naturalization and similar laws, they would be ready.

Mr. Swift, of Boston, said it was not their duty to inquire what the South would say, if they sent Mr. Wilson to the Senate. Massa-chusetts would declare she intended to stand by her principles. Several of the members who voted for Mr. Wilson in caucus were in

favor of the postponement.

Mr. Vose, of Boston, objected to the candidate. He had heard the members of the House say, that after they had elected Mr. Wilson they should not care a fig for American principle The election was then postponed for a week, by a vote of 197 to 235.

New Hampshire Politics. Concord, Jan. 17 .- The Know Nothing Con vention for the nomination of State officers, which met in this city yesterday, nominated the Rev. John Moore, of the Universalist church, for Governor. Elder Pike was nominated for Congress from the first district, Mr. Tappan from the second, and A. G. Cragin from the third. There is much excitement among the defeated aspirants for political fame, and many

The United States Senator from Louisiana. Baltimore, Jan. 20 .- At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, a majority of the members being present, Mr. Slidell was unanimously nominated for United States Senator. Ex-Governor Bell, of Texas, is reported to have joined the Kinney expedition to Central America.

New Orleans, Jan. 14 .- In the Convention being held here, resolutions were adopted to-day in favor of a specific duty on sugar and molasses; for the enlargement of the Louisville canal; for the establishment of a naval depot at New Orleans; urging the necestity of the Tehuantepec route, and asking appropriations from Con-gress for a railroad or ship canal across Flori-

Louisville, Jan. 19 .- The Know Nothing State Convention of Kentucky is in session here. A large number of delegates are present, including Humphrey Marshall, Col. John Williams, and other political aspirants. It is reported that the Convention have met to nominate

Harrisburg, Jan. 15.—Eli Slifer, Native American, was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer. The vote was as follows: Slifer, 89; E. W. Hamlin, (Dem.,) 35; Scattering, 4. Election for Illinois Senator.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Both Houses of the Legislature have finally fixed upon the 31st instant for the election of a United States Senator. Concord, Jan, 19.—Governor Baker has ten dered to the Hon. John S. Wells the appoint

Politics in Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18 .- The Know Noth number of delegates from all parts of the State were in attendance. It is reported that they met for the purpose of nominating State offi-

Baltimore, Jan. 22.—The wires of both of the legraphic lines north of this place are down, nich will account for the absence of news.

wind, accompanied by copious rains, thunder, and lightning, occurred last night. Some considerable damage was done in this city, such as the unroofing of houses, prostrating trees, the unroofing trees, the unroofing trees are the unroofing trees.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, January 16, 1855.

Memorials and petitions were p usual.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported back, with sundry amendments.

The bill to authorize the sale of Rock Island to the State of Illinois, was taken up, and pass-

ed.

Several bills appropriating moneys for improvements, were made the special order for Wednesday week.

The increase of compensation bill of Mr. Badger being taken up, the motion of Mr. Dodge, to strike out "members of Congress," was adopted, 24 to 16.

was adopted, 24 to 16.

Several amendments, increasing the salaries of the various judges, were then adopted.

A motion to substitute a fixed salary of \$2,500 a year for Senators and Representatives, for their per diem, was lost—yeas 15, news 29. nays 29.

A motion to lay the bill on the table, was

lost—yeas 20, nays 24.

The Senate then proceeded to Executive

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed the Rock Island cession bill from the Senate.

The House then went into Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Benton addressed the Committee on the subject of the bill under consideration. He remarked that he had long desired to withdraw this subject from the forum of the National legislature, and to transfer it to a forum o business men. A private company and private enterprise, using its own means, was in his opinion the proper tribunal to pass upon the practicability of the work, and also to undertake its construction. This was a case the issue of which might safely be left to private enterprise, or one in which private interest and public interest must go hand in hand. That which was best for the company was best for public. The object being to accommodate the the greatest possible number of persons, and the greatest possible amount of business, the

public would thus be benefited.

He had put himself to some trouble to see and converse with business men, with practi-cal men, to ascertain the feasibility of his project. He had reason to believe that it was feasible, and that a private company of solid men were now ready to enter into preliminary arrangements for undertaking this work upon eir own resources, without money from the United States, without a grant of alternate sec tions of land, amounting to many millions of acres, and without an army of regular troops to protect the road, who themselves would need protection. He believed that such a company would be willing now to enter into the prelimi nary arrangements upon the basis of a right of way through the public lands in the Territories of Utah and Kansas, without limiting the road to any route, thereby steering clear of constitu-tional difficulties with respect to the States, rusting to the States at the he State on this side and California on the other—to make the junctions which might be necessary within their respective boundaries.

On these principles the company could construct this road, asking from the Government nothing but fair pay for fair service in the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and Government officials, without any exclusive privilege but that protection upon the route which they might select, which would prevent the chartering of any new companies which might interfere with them by laying down a track on the same ground. The comrise, and were only waiting to mature their

nearest point on the Pacific; for a middle road, which was to commence west of Missouri, and to extend to San Francisco—the route which the gentleman from Missouri considered the best; and for a Northern route, which the same gentleman had termed the "British route." Mr. Washburn, of Maine, indicated several amendments, which were accepted by Mr. Dun-

out the enacting clause of the bill.

The Chairman decided the motion to be order; and Mr. Campbell appealed from the decision, when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, January 17, 1855. SENATE. Mr. Seward presented the petition of Frances

to consider the bill to authorize the enlargement of the General Post Office building, reported

by him some time since, from the Committee on Public Buildings.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was read, and then passed. It provides as fol-

"That the President of the United States i ereby authorized to cause the General Post Office building to be enlarged: Provided, The same shall be done according to the following described plan: The building, when completed to cover the entire block bounded by E, F, 7th and 8th streets, and to have a court-yard in the centre, approached by an archway, in the middle of the western front, sufficiently spacious for the ingress and egress of mail wagons; the present halls running paralled to 7th and 8th streets to be continued to F street, with rooms on each side, arranged to suit the purposes of the Depart-ment; accommodations to be made for the city post office on the centre of the block on F street, and an areade of about sixty feet in length to be made for a letter delivery; the said areade to be surmounted by a recessed portico of four columns, flanked by coupled pilasters. The fronts on 7th and 8th streets each to have the present design of the south end repeated on the coth and and are proving of six columns, coupled north end, and a portice of six columns, coupled at the corners, introduced in the centre of the block. The style of architecture of the present building to be carried out in the additions, and

the whole to be made thoroughly fire-proof, and to be constructed under and subject to the direction of the President of the United States."

Another section of the bill appropriates the

Another section of the bill appropriates the sum of \$300,000 to commence the construction of the building thus authorized to be enlarged. On motion by Mr. Weller,

Resolved, That, from and after the 20th instant, Friday of each week, during the present session, shall be devoted to the consideration of the private calendar, in preference to any other husiness.

ther business.

Mr. Badger called upon the Senate to take nr. Dadger called upon the Senate to take up the bill to increase the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of both Houses of Congress.

It was considered at length, and then, on motion of Mr. Clayton, laid on the table for the present. A motion to reconsider this motion failed, and then the Senate presents are considered to senate the continued in service for eighteen months, unless sooner disbanded.

Mr. Edgerton replied, that, so far as he knew anything about it, the conduct of this Government in the Indian wars, with volunteers, was most unfortunate. If any force should be sent, regular troops would be the best. He was continued in service for eighteen months, unless sooner disbanded.

Mr. Edgerton replied, that, so far as he knew anything about it, the conduct of this Government in the Indian wars, with volunteers, was

ailed, and then the Senate proceeded to consider the Judiciary bill.

Mr. Chase submitted an amendment, of which

Mr. Chase submitted an amendment, of which he had given notice, and explained its objects. It relieves the Supreme Judges from circuit duty; it avoids the objection against an intermediate Courts of Appeal; it provides for the abolition of the Circuit Courts.

A long discussion ensued on the several propositions submitted, in which Messrs. Weller, Bayard, Butler, Geyer, and others, participated, when

pated, when
Mr. Weller moved that the bill, with all the
amendments, be recommitted to the Committee
on the Judiciary.
After some remarks, the question was taken
on the motion to recommit, and decided in the

Mr. Butler then moved to lay the bill on the Mr. Butler then moved to lay the bill on the table, despairing of accomplishing anything amid such conflicting opinions.

The motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Stuart then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next; which led to a long debate, and the Senate adjourned without taking any question. king any question.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a com-nunication from the Hon. Rufus Choate, re-signing the office of Regent of the Smithsonian

Resolved, That the letter of the Hon. Rufus Resolved, That the letter of the Hon. Rufus Choate, resigning his place as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, be referred to a select committee of five, and printed; and that said committee be directed to inquire and report to this House whether the Smithsonian Institution has been managed, and its funds expended, in accordance with the law establishing the Institution, and whether any additional legislation be necessary to carry out the designs of its

o send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 93, nays Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the establishment of a railroad and telegraphic ommunication between the Atlantic Sta

communication between the Atlantic States and the Pacific ocean, and for other purposes the question being on the motion of Mr. Letcher to strike out the enacting clause thereof.

Mr. Letcher withdrew his motion.

Several amendments were offered, discussed and rejected, when

Mr. Wheeler moved to strike out the enacting clause. ing clause.

Pending which, the Committee rose.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, January 18, 1855. SENATE.

The President of the Senate laid before the body a letter from Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, resigning his position as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Pearce, Mason, Douglas, Badger, Seward, Clayton, and others, participated; when the letter was ordered to be laid on the table.

was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Clayton then introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether any, and if any, what, action is necessary and the state of the on is necessary and proper in regard to the

Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Chase introduced a joint resolution au-horizing the President of the United States to ontract with Hiram Powers for a work of art;

[This resolution authorizes the President contract with said Powers for some work of and appropriates a sum not exceeding \$2.50 The Chair ruled the first thing in order to be the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill to amend and modify the judicial system of the

United States.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Stuart to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next.

The question having been taken, it was de

cided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 19.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. The amendment pending was burgh volunteers, which was agreed to, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Brod head, Shields, Badger, upon this and other amendments. The Senate adjourned, without final action on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The following gentlemen compose the com-nittee appointed to inquire "whether the an Institution has been managed and its funds expended in accordance with the law establishing the Institution, and whether any additional legislation be necessary to carry out the designs of its founders: " Mr. Upham, of Massachusetts; Mr. Witte, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee; Mr. Wells, of Wisconsin; and Mr. Puryear, of North Carolina.

prise, and were only waiting to mature their plans, for, as business men, they would mature everything which they were about to undertake.

After some further consideration, Mr. Dunbar offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute provided for three different roads and telegraph lines—for a Southern road, which was to commence west of the State of Texas, and

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the establishment of a railroad between the Atlantic States and the Pacific ocean, the question being on the motion of Mr. Wheeler to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Wheeler's motion was disagreed to—yeas 53, nays not counted.

Mr. McDougall, after further consideration moved to strike out the enacting clause, so as to have the bill reported to the House. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. McDougall to strike out the enacting clause, and it was agreed to—yeas 84, nays 49.

The Committee then rose and reported its

action to the House.

The question being on concurring in action of the Committee, (which, if agreed to, would be equivalent to the rejection of the bill,) it was decided in the negative.

Mr. McDougall then moved, as a substitute for the original bill, that proposed in Committee of the Whole by Mr. Dunbar, stating that it was the bill reported by the select committee

of the Senate, with the modifications yesterday suggested by Mr. Washburn, of Maine. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, suggested to the gentleman from California, that the House adurn, in order that the friends of the bill might have an opportunity to consult on the subject.

Mr. McDougall acquiesced.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, January 19, 1855.

The bill authorizing the payment of \$66,099.7 to the heirs of Major General Baron de Kalb, was taken up and passed, without objection. The bill, which was partially considered a

The bill, which was partially considered a few days ago, for the relief of Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, was again taken up. After debate, the bill was passed—yeas 26, nays 17.

Among several Executive communications which were presented to the Senate, was one furnishing further correspondence between Gen.

Wool and the Executive Departments. The Bounty Land bill was again taken up, and amendments were considered which are designed to extend the provisions of the bill to volunteers in emergencies, although not called into the sewice of the General Govern-

adjourned.

Mr. Faulkner asked leave to report a bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities, in accord-ance with the recommendation of the message of the President, yesterday, suggesting that Congress authorize the raising of three thou-sand mounted men, to suppress apprehended Indian hostilities on the frontiers; the force to

regular troops would be the best. He was sat-isfied that the best way to protect the emigrants was to withdraw all military force from that

draw his objections; but
Mr. Edgerton said he was opposed to the

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, moved to amend the first section of the bill, so that, instead of hav-ing three distinct roads, the central, southern, and western, there shall be one grand trunk memphis, and the other to the most practic ble point on Lake Superior. He hoped the the vote on this would be regarded as a test.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, moved that the subject Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, moved that the subject be recommitted to the select committee, or to a new select committee; and, without intending any reflection on the members who composed the first named, he thought that the eminent, learned, and distinguished gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Benton,] should be placed at its head; and, with all his knowledge an experience, make a report to the House as to a great national central railroad.

After further debate, Mr. Benton moved that the subject be recommitted to a select commit

the subject be recommitted to a select committee of thirty-one members. This was subsquently rejected; and, pending the question of the motion of Mr. Taylor,

The House adjourned.

Saturday, January 20, 1855. Saturday, January 20, 1855.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fuller, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty lately concluded with Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, introduced a bill amendatory of the act of August 4, 1854, entitled "an act for graduating and reducing the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators."

The House resumed the consideration of the

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill; the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, to refer the subject to a select committee of thirteen

The question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 117.

The House then proceeded to vote on the pending amendment of Mr. Davis, of Indiana, providing for a grand trunk central railroad and telegraphic line from some point on the western boundary of Missouri or Iowa, between the thirty-sixth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, with two branches; one running to Memphis, Tennessee, and the other to the nost eligible point on the western shore of Lake Superior.

Jane About thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18 Avenue D, writes under date of August 10, 1822, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She Mrs. Buggins, a German woman, residing at No. 204 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known.

Superior.
The amendment was agreed to—yeas 104, nays 91.
Mr. Hamilton moved that the vote just taken

yeas and nays; which, having been taken, resulted—yeas 108, nays 93.
So the motion of Mr. Hamilton was agreed

The Speaker stated that the question was now on ordering the bill, (or substitute therefor,) as amended, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Indiana, to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Florence moved that the House adjourn; but the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Walsh moved that the bill be laid on the table. Decided in the negative—yeas 79, nays

The question was then taken on agreeing the substitute for the bill, as amended; and cided in the affirmative—yeas 122, nays 79.

Mr. Letcher moved that the bill be laid on the table, but the motion was disagreed to.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 104, nays 97.

The bill was accordingly read a third time

by its title.
Mr. McDongall demanded the previous ques-

the motion was disagreed to.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

Mr. J. S. Wells, the Senator appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Sen-ator Norris, appeared in the Chamber, took the usual oath of office, and took his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Prilegy was passed Prileau, was passed.

Mr. Seward presented resolutions of the New

Monday, January 22, 1855.

York Legislature, against the renewal of pat-Mr. Stuart made some remarks against the resolutions presented by Mr. Seward, explaining that in pursuance of a scheme concocted in this city, this winter, these resolutions had been alone passed by the New York Legislature, and that, according to the same scheme, every State Legislature was ordered to pass similar resolves. Referred to the Patents Com-

A communication was read from the Postster General, stating that he had declined tting the proposed mail contracts from Cairo, leans, on account of the rate at which all the

After disposing of a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the Mexican Gulf railway, Mr. Richardson asked leave to set apart the 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., for the transaction of Territorial business. Objected York Legislature against the extension of the patent for McCormick's reaping machine; laid

on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pennington presented the resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature, asking that an expedition be fitted out to search the Arctic seas for the expedition of Dr. Kane; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be Mr. Chandler asked leave to move to take up

the joint resolution to authorize the sending of the expedition above referred to. Mr. Smith objecting, leave was not granted.
The regular order of business being called for, the Pacific railroad bill came up.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider the vote

by which the main question on the passage of the bill had been ordered.

Mr. Tweed moved to lay that motion on the Mr. I weed moved to lay that motion on the table; not laid on the table—yeas 87, nays 104.

The question then recurring on reconsidering, it was agreed to—yeas 105, nays 93.

Mr. Campbell then moved to refer the bill to a select committee of thirteen, on which motion the question was being put by yeas and

nays, as we went to press. BALTIMORE MARKET

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Wool, Washed
Wool, Pulled

in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by per

n this city.

[] Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but, Dr. McLane's Vermituge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

TO THE FRIENDS OF ART!

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

What is Said of it.

With the Greek Slave at the head, and all the other fine things to follow, what a flood of Art this Institution will spread over the land!—Louiseitle Courier.

We venture to say that no similar or equally useful project for the distribution of the products of Literature and Art was ever devised in this country.—John G. Sare.

I am much pleased with the plan, and wish the new effort in behalf of Art, abundant success.—Win. H. Seward.

I look upon the Association as a public benefaction, in distributing through the country works of the higher Literary and Artistic kind, and thus helping on a higher culture amongst the people.—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

I trust he Association will be eminently successful. Its very liberal inducements commend it strongly to the patronage of the public.—Bayard Taylor.

I hope that the laudable objects of the Association may meet with much success.—Mrs. Harriet Beckher Stores.

A very hold, spirited, and liberal Institution, established for the purpose of popularizing Art and Literature to a greater extent than has yet been attempted.—Philadelphia American Courier.

There is no danger of losing by this Institution; it is no chance affair; you get the full worth of your money, and have the satisfaction of siding the Fine Arts.—Louisville Courier.

The principle on which patronage is solicited and with

scriptions based is entirely new, and far more attractive and satisfactory than any other that has been devised, in this country, at least.—N. Y. Eve. Mirror. this country, at least.—N. Y. Eve. Mirror.

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tew who become acquainted with its peculiar advantages, but will avail themselves of its provisions.—Philadelphia American Courier.

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Evenings with the Children, by Rev. Dr. Cheever.
Letter from Boston, by Mrs.
Stove.

Elijah and Elishn — Ahab and Benhadad.
The Fine Arts.
Our Fonch Correspondents.
Our Fench Correspondents.
Our English Correspondent.
Hospitals for Incbriates.
Our Danish Correspondent.
Our Paris Correspondent.
Cur Paris Correspondent.
Letter from Vermont.
Letter from Vermont.
Letter from Vermont.
Letter from Iowa.
Dr. Bethume's Speech.
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Religions Intelligence.
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## The Great Question. GOV, CLARK, OF NEW YORK.

Governor Clark, of New York, in his mes sage to the Legislature, January 8th, thus defines the position of that State on the Slavery Question. After mentioning in appropriate terms the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he proceeds:

"By this act, all the Territory of the Tair."

he proceeds:
"By this act, all the Territory of the United States, with the exception of Oregon, is opened to the extension of Slavery. Against that extension, the State of New York has always protested. In 1820 and in 1850, and whenever the subject has been presented for legislative action, she has asserted the right and the duty of that body which is charged by the Constitu tion with the responsibility of making 'all need-ful rules and regulations' for the territory of the United States, to prohibit the extension of Slavery and the increase of its political power. The Missouri Compromise, which allowed its introduction into the territory south of 36° 30′, introduction into the territory south of 36° 30′, was passed against her convictions of justice and of sound policy; but she has ever remained faithful to its provisions and hostile to its infringement or repeal. She had a right, therefore, to expect from other States equal fidelity to the compact which it involved; and she has a right, and it is her duty, to demand a restoration of the Missouri line, as one beyond which Slavery shall not be permitted to pass; or rather, as the Missouri line, as one beyond which Slavery shall not be permitted to pass; or, rather, as required both by the Principle which called our Nation into being and by the law upon which is conditioned its highest development, the total exclusion of that anomalous institution from all territory under the jurisdiction of the General

vernment.
We have no wish, nor do we claim the right, "We have no wish, nor do we claim the right, to interfere with Slavery in the States; but in no wise do we transcend our prerogative as a number of the Confederacy, when we insist that the Federal Government shall divest itself of all connection with, and all responsibility for, an institution so repugnant to the general sense of justice, and so hostile to the harmony and ultimate prosperity of the country. It cannot have escaped the notice of the attentive observer of our governmental policy, that it has, for many years, departed widely from that indicated by the founders of the Resublic—viz: the recognition of Slavery as an anomalous institution, repugnant to all their cherished ideas institution, repugnant to all their cherished ideas of the rights of men, and consequently to be localized, restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and gradually extirpated by the growth of those principles which form the basis of our political edifice.

"It was an evil day for both North and South

when this policy was departed from, and the powers of the General Government were pererted to the extending and naturalizing Slavery; to the upholding of an institution purely local in its character, at the expense of the interests of Freedom, which should be regard ed as dominant and universal. It is a just cause of complaint, on the part of New York that discriminations should be made, in our National legislation, which tend to embarrass our industrial enterprises, and deprive us of that relative political influence that of right belongs to us, by concessions to the slave States, which neither comity nor sound statesmanship, nor true regard for the interests of our country as

whole, can for a moment sanction.
"Thus has been engendered sectional divi sions, and sectional interests have been stimu-lated into antagonism, and ill-feeling, unworthy of our fraternal character, engendered; all of which might have been avoided, had the Federal Government adhered to its original policy, as good faith and justice to all demanded. However deeply the patriot may deplore the agita-tion growing out of the Slavery question, and the alienation of feeling consequent thereupon, it is in vain to expect that they can be allayed by any legislation that ignores the moral senti ment of our people, and ruptures long-existing compacts; or, in short, by anything that falls at of restoring our Government to its origi-

nal policy upon that question.
"I have no hesitation, there welfare of the whole community, as well as the political rights of this State, demand the restories which was embodied in the Missouri Con promise, and repealed by Congress at the last session; and I recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such measures as may tend most effectually to the promotion of that result; to the protection of the political rights of this State against the further increase of slave representation in either branch of Congress, and to the restoration of that generous confidence and mutual regard which are essential to the stability of that Union, upon which our respect-ability abroad and our domestic welfare must always largely depend."

## GOVERNOR BINGHAM, OF MICHIGAN.

Governor Bingham, in his message to the Legislature, after a careful consideration of the whole question of Slavery, closes with the following decided remarks, just such as might have been expected from a man so clear sighted, and so deeply imbued with devotion to

ed to give peace to the country, and by many were believed to have done so, but there has been no real peace since their passage. They were acquiesced in by many, who hoped that the large concession made by them would satisfy the grasping demands of Slavery, and that the country would find repose. Their hopes

enforcement, awakened the deep sensibilities of the people of the free States. They have been in any and all the Territories of the Govern

of slave States, carved out of slave territory, on the condition of excluding the evil from all north of 36° 30′ by positive prohibition. Then, by the Utah and New Mexico acts, free territory, made such by foreign law, was converted into slave territory; and now, faith is broken and solemn pledges violated, in order that soil from which the curse was excluded by a law which for thirty-four years was well understood which for thirty-four years was well understood that character should 'shock the repose of the country, if in his power to avert it, during his from which the curse was excluded by a law which for thirty-four years was well understood and regarded as a compact, shall be converted into slave soil. The people of the free States are now satisfied that the question is of an importance paramount to that of every other, and that the effort of patriots can be devoted to no higher object than a real and permanent settlement of it.

ticable, I believe. That it can be effected without dishonor to either, and with incalculable advantage to both sections of the country, I am thoroughly convinced. The great principle of such a settlement should be the divorce of advantage to both sections of the country, I am thoroughly convinced. The great principle of such a settlement should be the divorce of the General Government from Slavery. Neither Congress nor the President should take any part in upholding or extending such an evil. Without any interference whatever with the internal concerns of States, not committed by the Constitution to the supervision of Congress or the Executive, the power and influence of both departments should be exerted for the benefit of Freedom, rather than for the benefit of Slavery. There should be no Slavery in the District of Columbia—none in National Territories—no slave-catching under National Territories—no slave-catching under National Isam of Slavery and the force of the National Government would be on the side of Freedom, and the power of reason and the force of the Government would be on the side of Isam thorough to an institution wholly local in its character, and existing only by the power of manicipal law.

"I would recommend no action, nor would in participate in any movement, that give manicipal law.

"I would recommend no action, nor would in participate in any movement, that should have the semblance of encroachment on the constitutional rights of the South. But we are international devances of Slavery. And as we love the Union, as we wish to perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty, as we desire the prosperity of the whole country, we are urged to meet this crisis with a manly firmness that shall say, in the most friendly yet decided manner, we ask nothing but what is right, and shall say, in the most friendly yet decided manner, we ask nothing but what is right, and shall say, in the most friendly yet decided manner, we ask nothing but what is right, and shall say, in the most friendly yet decided manner, and give the comment on the form whole of the south.

WASHINGTON, D. C. subject, that the rapid strides which Slavery has made of late—its bold eucroachment upon free soil, and the still bolder schemes which it mourishes—has seemed to require this notice at my hands. Like other free States, Michigan has a deep and abiding interest in the question. In reference to it, the heart of the people is sound—their purposes are steadfast; and believ-ing it to be their will, it is our duty, as their

## GOVERNOR MORRILL, OF MAINE.

Governor Morrill, of Maine, in his recen message to the Legislature of that State, pre-sents the following just and manly views in relation to Slavery. We call special attention to the declaration, that "the Constitution of the United States is of itself an absolute law of impartial liberty to the full extent of Federal jurisdiction. It authorizes no crime, permits no oppression, but outside of State limits solemnly guaranties the security of freedom to all huma beings under its exclusive authority." "Progress is stamped on every feature of ou

country; and where the extended boundaries of the Republic shall be finally fixed, Infinite Wisdom can alone determine. With this in-crease of population, enlargement of territory, and addition of States, must come a correspondand addition of States, must come a corresponding responsibility on those who administer the Government; thereby increasing the responsibility of the millions whose free suffrages must determine on whom shall rest the honors and weight of official power. And while we are called upon, as men true to our country and the Union, to sustain the honest efforts of those intrusted with the power, to promote the best interests of the entire Confederacy, we are under the strongest obligations to oppose any and all action of public men which has the remotest tendency to undermine the free institutions of this Republic, by giving such construction to the Constitution as shall permit the institution of Slavery, with its withering and increasing evils, to spread over our Territories, and to extend such controlling influence over this Government; as shall finally install it over Freedom throughout the Union. However desirous a tend such controlling influence over this Government as shall finally install it over Freedom throughout the Union. However desirous a large portion of the people of the North have been to forbear to discuss or agitate the question of Slavery, lest such agitation might impair the permanency of the Union, to which they have ever shown a most devoted attachment, it is evident that the time has arrived when that is evident that the time has arrived when that question must be met and discussed in our National and State councils, and in primary meetings of the people, with the same freedom with which other great questions are wont to be

parties acquiesced in the extraordinary Com-promises of 1850, shows anything but a dispo-sition on the part of the free States to continue the agitation of which the South so loudly comained.
"Notwithstanding that most exceptionable. and, as is believed, unconstitutional law, for the rendition of fugitive slaves, forced upon the North, compelling freemen to aid, at their peril, in seizing and returning to captivity persons who are guilty of no crime known to the Constitution of the United States, and struggling only for the rights of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' the free States were still dis-posed to resist a renewal of this agitation, which, as was contended, threatened a dismemberment of the Union. While this feeling pervaded the North, the bill for organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas was brought before Conges, connected with a scheme to extend Slasurery battle has been fought in other parties; and I feel sure, that it the above papers had been exerted the citizens of this Republic form one great in function. 30', which had been solemnly dedicated to Freedom by the compact of 1820. This aggressive movement, carried through Congress, ided by a few Northern politicians, who

been foremost in denouncing agitation, and the loudest advocates of Compromises, has again forced upon the country the consideration of "To attempt now to smother the sentiments of the North, or to put down free speaking and independent action, would not only be an unavailing effort, but any attempt to turn the public mind away from the fullest contemplation of the subject, and the most searching investigation into it, in its largest national aspect, its relation to the whole country, socially, morally, and politically, would be an affront to the intel-

ligence of the people.
"The universal sentiment of the nation in its Slavery, regarding it as incompatible with justice, and dangerous to the spirit of Freedom. The policy of the country was to inhibit Slavery directly and absolutely in the Territories, the express and declared object being to prevent the extension of that institution. This common abhorrence of Slavery distinctly shows itself in the early legislation of the country, and the dis-"That the question of Slavery in this country cannot be settled by legislative compromises, recent events have fully demonstrated.

The Compromise Measures of 1850 were expect-States, has come to be reversed by the South, and in its place has sprung up an attachment and devotion to Slavery, which is made paramount to the provisions of the Federal Constithe large concession made by them would satist the large concession made by them would satist tution; and a dismemberment of the Union tution; and a dismemberment tution; and a dismemberment tution; and its perpetuity should present a barrier to the spread of that local institution, for which its friends claim the right under the Constitution.

the people of the free States. They have been aroused to a still higher pitch by the repeal of the Missouri prohibition.

"Originally, the American policy excluded Slavery from all the National territory—next the Missouri Compromise tolerated the increase of slave States, carved out of slave territory, on the condition of excluding the evil from all the Territories of the Government.

"This new and startling doctrine is sought to be established as the judgment of the people of this country. It cannot be doubted that Congress, in its recent action on the bill referred to for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, favored such extraordinary assumption. And

the strong condemnation, by the honest and in-telligent masses, of that bold attempt to change the original policy of the Government, and give nationality to an institution wholly local in its

wote for and urge the passage of such as are intended to restrict and dena-slavery. Their repeated declaration ness to abide the will of the State will to them the duty of either obeying the lons, or allowing the wishes of the pear represented by others.

The men who think and feel alike on this paramount political question, he no longer alienated by obsolete issues and antagonistic organizations, but unite under the same banner, and innist that the policy of the Government shall be in the future what it was in the lieginning, when administered by Washington and those illustrious men who were with him in the field and in the Cabinet."

# The Boice of the People.

OPPOSITION WELCOMED. GRAFTON Co., N. H., Jan. 6, 1855. GRAFTON Co., N. H., Jan. 6, 1855.

I am glad you have opened your columns to the free expression of the sentiments of the People; and if these lines are worthy a small space in your "People's Department," I do not doubt they will find a response in many hearts, not only in this State, but throughout the country. You regret that so many of our friends have united with the Order known as Know Nothings. Now, sir, I have lately united with the Order, and will give you my reasons:

we must take the world as we find it, and We must take the world as we find it, and not as we would have it. I would rather the Order had not been instituted; but, here it is, a present fact—though it does not look, just now, very much like a fixed fact. It seems to be powerful in certain locations, for good or evil; and shall good Anti-Slavery men leave it to the inevitable control of Pro-Slavery demagogues, or shall they mingle with it, and encourage its members to take a position on the side of Freedom? The men composing the Order have repudiated their old parties—and why?

In his death, the community has lost one of its most useful citizens, the slave a devoted

Is it not plain, that they have become disgusted with the Pro-Slavery dictation of the old party leaders, and that the Auti-Slavery sentiment has riven both of the old parties to fragments? There are thousands who stood ready to unite with the party of Freedom, and would have done so, but for this new move-ment; and these are the men who compose a

Slavery men and their sentiments, as the old parties have done, I shall just work my way out as soon as possible. I know they have, in some instances, elected men not so favorable

National and State councils, and in primary meetings of the people, with the same freedom with which other great questions are wont to be considered.

"This question is one of too much importance to the whole country, to the North as well as the South, to suppress discussion only when it is moved by the friends of Slavery, in order to extend its jurisdiction, or obtain for the institution some new advantage over Freedom.

"That the North has been too willingly hushed into silence on this great question by the menaces of the South, cannot be denied; and the unanimity with which the two great political parties acquiesced in the extraordinary Compromises of 1850, shows anything but a disposition on the part of the free States to continue the agitation of which the South so loudly comthank you beside. It is the duty of the watchmen to keep a good lookout, and give timely warning; and a false alarm is a thousand-fold better than stupid carelessness. I am surprised that a real Anti-Slavery man should stop his

OPPOSITION DEFEATED. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 8, 1855. You will recollect, that some time since l wrote you a note deprecating the tone of the Era and New York Tribune, on the American powerful auxiliary to aid the Anti-Slavery men by encouraging the men of Anti-Slavery men in the Order to give it the right direction; first, by encouraging the men of Anti-Slavery prin-ciples to join; and, second, by discouraging Union Silver Gray and Hunkerdom from uniting with us. But you have felt it your duty to aid the South and Hunkers to give the Order a Southern face. But, although I feel as though your influence has worked in favor of Slavery in the Order, yet I know that you feel that you are doing right, and shall not, as others have done, stop your paper, or advise others to do so. Anti-Slavery men in this State, that have oined the Order, will never sacrifice those principles we hold as of more consequence than any other question.

## PLYMOUTH HOLLOW, CT.,

January 8, 1855.

Some of your old subscribers in this section are about to discontinue the paper, on account fyour course as to the Know Nothings; but apprehend in the end they will see you are right, and the Order will go down as fast as it came up. You are in the right, so go ahead. EYES OPENING.

#### WINDHAM, ME., January 8, 1855. The course of the Era upon the subject o

Inow Nothingism has surprised many of its riends in this section, where the Order was canism, but later developments in other States show the wisdom of its course, and the paper was never more popular than to-day. LET JUSTICE BE DONE. RICHMOND, WAYNE Co., IND.,

Your Centreville correspondent is entirely oo severe on Mr. Holloway, and also on Mr. —, late U. S. marshal for this State. He has been Pro-Slavery enough, but he stands quare on the 13th July Platform, and it is not rue, as alleged, that his name is on a liquoreller's bond at this time, nor was he at the ime of the October election, but truth requires e to say that he had been on one; but, thro

his persuasion, the bond was cancelled, and the dram-shop closed up.

I have known Mr. Holloway for eighteen rears past, and although all his antecedents are not what they should be, his present opinons are what interest me most. He is fully committed to the People's line, and let him back out if he dare.

There is hope for the time to come, I think

and it ill becomes any Centreville friend to Yours, truly, H. B. PAYNE.

RAMPANT IN VERMONT. PITTSFORD, VT., Dec. 19, 1854. Know Nothingism is rampant in Vermont, as

Know Nothingism is rampant in Vermont, as in other places; and many, I am sorry to say, of the firm opponents of Slavery belong to their numbers. The object here seems to be the revival of the old, conservative, let-alone principle. It probably had more to do with our late State election than many are aware.

Your subscription list will doubtless suffer from your opposition to this society. But go on in your free and independent course in the cause of truth, justice, and humanity; and though God should say of this people, as of Ephraim of old, "They are joined to their idols, let them alone," you will have the proud consciousness of having done your duty.

THE MASK OFF.

NEW ALBANY, IA., Dec. 30, 1854. New Albany, I.a., Dec. 30, 1854.

It is impossible that a cause so directly subversive of the genius of our Republic should long prosper, and thousands in the West, who were led astray by the false pretensions of the Know Nothings, hoping by their union with them to put a stop to the aggressions of the South, have now seen their folly, and, when the hour comes, will band together in the holy cause of Freedom.

The writer confesses to a strong prejudice in their favor, though never acting with them; but now the mask is thrown off, out upon the whole system. Let us never do evil that good may come. Do right in the premises, though the nations totter, and God will take care of the results.

WAYNE Co., PA., Jan. 4, 1855. I send you the above particulars, so that you may see that there is at least one Know Nothing who is not only not opposed to the Era, but who is not altogether neutral in the matter. Woe betide the day when Know Nothingism

shall so occupy the minds of real Anti-Slavery men, that they forget the claims of the slave! They will never do it, don't you fear! "It is always the darkest before day."

AN ERROR.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 10, 1855.

Permit me here to remark that it seems to me that the doctrine that Slavery is sectional, and Liberty national, is a mistake; for if Slavery be constitutional, it must be national, and the constitutional or otherwise, it is constructed to be such, and that construction is national. Again: If the Constitution were admitted not to be pro-slavery, still, Slavery has been made national by various Congressional enactments.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

Leesville, O., Jan. 8, 1855.

It will no doubt occasion a most painful surprise to many of the readers of your highly useful and widely circulated paper, to hear that Annerson R. Dempster, one of the most fearless defenders of the Anti-Slavery cause, has fallen. He died at his residence in this place, on January 2, 1855, at 5 P. M., in the 46th year of his age.

In his death, the community has lost one of its most useful citizens, the slave a devoted and unwavering friend, and his bereaved wife

In his death, the community has lost one of its most useful citizens, the slave a devoted and unwavering friend, and his bereaved wife and six children an affectionate husband and father. He was a leading member of the Anti-Slavery church in this place, and, although his earnest and uncompromising advocacy of what he conceived to be right gave offence to some, yet they (in common with a large circle of friends) manifested deep and unaffected grief at his departure. The writer of this brief notice was with him in his last moments. The day immediately preceding his death was serene and unclouded. He seemed to sink apace as the day wore on, and just as the last rays of the setting sun were fading into twilight, he breathed his last. It was a fitting close of the life of one who loved Man. The last words the writer of this heard him utter were, "We have the independence to assert our rights, and the courage to defend them."

ISAAC N. Meek.

## CALMLY REASONED.

HOPKINTON, MASS., Dec. 27, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

I know not how I could well do without the Era. And though I may occasionally detect in it opinions different from my own, its high-toned moral independence and enlarged views of human freedom prompt me, from year tyear, cheerfully to aid in its circulation; for, a man will only be gentlemanly and honorable in his dissent, I will not ask him to agree with me against his own sober convictions. And I regret that any of your subscribers should withdraw their names on account of your position on Know Nothingism; for it seems to me that the manliness of the position is enough to retain confidence in the integrity of its pur-But my feelings are decidedly with you o

this subject of Know Nothingism. I would not, however, presume to tender you my sym-pathies, did-I not suppose that it is agreeable to on to know that there are those ready to su tain, while others oppose you.

There is, in my own mind, one view of this

matter of secret political organization, that I do not remember to have seen presented. It is that of antagonism—or, at least, an ignoring of the fundamental principle of co-partnership that is involved in our form of Government. What commercial house would for an instant recognise the right of some of its partners to adopt any important measures affecting its vital interests—such, for instance, as appointing agents to carry on its husiness—without conagents to carry on its business—without con-sulting the rest? And who would voluntarily continue a member of a corporation, a major ity even of which should assume the right to o into a secret arrangement, and avowedly t manage its affairs in a manner that could not o-nartnership: and that their citizens volves, or rests upon, certain natural and ina-lienable rights, by virtue of which all have a common and equal interest in the Government.

Therefore, no individual or class of persons has any right to give direction to its administra-tion, without consulting another, and, it may be, a large portion of the community—much less in a manner necessarily to exclude their co-operation and participation in their own business. At any rate, no one shall, in an without my remonstrance. I cannot believe that any such principles or measures can gain permanency in this country. Were it possible, the principles of the Protestant Reformation would need be re-enacted, and its measures r adopted. Protestantism would need to be

Protestantized.

And the objects that render such principles and measures necessary, from that very fact, become suspicious. Everything that renders such an application of the principle of secresy necessary is presumptively wrong; "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." How else is it possible to account for are evil." How else is it possible to account for measures so widely adopted to proscribe or virtually to deprive all foreign-born persons in this country of the rights of citizenship?

I had supposed that the very object of our

Government was to make men Americans that is, Christian Republicans, both by birth and adoption. Who but foreigners, indeed aid the foundation of our free institutions? I laid the foundation of our free institutions? If the signs of the times do not greatly deceive us, we are in danger of an Irish and foreign phobia, as detrimental to human rights and repugnant to Christian philanthropy as the colorphobia that has so long cursed our country. Indeed, have these two distempers formed an alliance? Or has the Slaveocracy taken advantage of the popular prejudice against foreigners, to strengthen its waning power, and, if possible, to forestall the rising feeling in our land in favor of universal liberty? What else means the spread of Know Nothingism, like wildfire, at the South, and the self-gratulations of Hunkerism all over the country, that through of Hunkerism all over the country, that through

this secret organization Abolitionism is itself abolished?

But I will not yet believe that any set of

by some of your correspondents, how far is it consistent with Republican freedom to allow the denizens of Rome to exercise political pow-er in our Government? I have been looking the denizens of Rome to exercise political power in our Government? I have been looking for something more satisfactory from you on that question. I was much interested in your reply to Mr. Hull in your paper of the 21st, but it did not quite come to the point, as I thought. I agree with you in all you have said, based upon the principle of religious sectarianism.

It cannot rightly influence our State and National councils. But the question recurs, "Is the Catholic church merely a sect among the sects? And, as such, is it simply to be ignored in politics, like the Methodist, the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian church? Or is it, rather, a vast political corporation, seeking political ascendency among the nations?" I certainly so understand its genius and its history. I understand that it is religious and ecclesiastical only in subserviency to its political ends. It admits of no compromise. Like Slavery, it must destroy or be destroyed itself. It is true that "Catholics and Protestants fought shoulder to shoulder for independence." They had a common interest in opposing the Crown of Great Britain. So history is full of hard-fought battles by the Catholics themselves against the Pope; and no doubt most Catholic inhabitants of this country are ready, professedly, to dissent from the civil or political supremacy of the Pope.

Indeed, some of the highest lay and ecclesi-

sent from the civil or political supremacy of the Pope.

Indeed, some of the highest lay and ecclesiastical authorities of the Papal church can be easily produced against the right of the Pope to interfere with the politics of any country. But, neither the Pope himself, nor any general council of the church, ever repudiated its civil or political any more than ecclesiastical authority. It assumes both. At least, such is my understanding of the matter. If I am wrong, please to correct me.

The church of Rome does, as a matter of fact, for it is her genius, and the history of her

fact, for it is her genius, and the history of her prosperity plainly attests the fact, usurp the civil power wherever she can.

She has set up and deposed kings at her option, wherever she has possessed the power; and, by no decree, no intimation, has she over and, by no decree, no intimation, has she over the street, (near Vine street,) Gineinnati.

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#### SENATOR CHASE. Observing that several presses in Ohio are

enthusiastically calling for the nomination of Senator Chase, as candidate for the office of Governor in that State, we transfer to our columns the following sketch, furnished by one of his classmates to the Boston Traveller, one of the editors of which was also a classmate of

"Salmon P. Chase was born at Cornish, N. H., in 1808. His father died while he was quite young; but, though the means of the family were not ample, that did not prevent his having a classical education. When in his fifteenth year, he entered a college in Ohio, of which his uncle, the late Bishop Philander Chase, was President. Two years after, he became a member of the junior class in Dart-mouth College, and completed his course with that class in 1826. Though one of the youngest, and with the disadvantage of being a late comer, he ranked among the first six or eight at his graduation. And that, though he was rather miscellaneous reader than a student, spending but a small portion of his time on the class studies, and but moderately ambitious of a high rank in college. Had he been with the class from the first, and applied himself with half the closeness of some to the studies assigned, or had all remained together a year or two longer, he would probably have distanced

sary to protect the supremacy of the Pope?
It is certain that no principle can be more perfectly hostile to the dearest interests of our Republican Government. And the question is, how far this Government can, consistently with its duty of self-defence, endanger its safety by

wrong direction, even though a wide

most of their number.
"Mr. Chase is remembered as an agreeable companion, a lover of fun, of the strictest in-tegrity, and a high sense of honor, which preserved him from everything vicious, while some others were tempted to their ruin. "It has been no surprise to his classmates

that he has become distinguished. So far from it, the expectation was, that should he live many years, he would not die unknown. There were not only his strong intellectual traits, and moral qualities, and religious principles, deeply implanted in the latter part of his college implanted in the latter part of his confec-course, to justify the expectation, but his very nature and all his movements showed that, however careless then, he would be something in the world. It was not like him to boast of

in the world. It was not like him to boast of what he meant to be, or to do, but just like him to become what he has.

"On leaving college, dependent on his own exertions, with nothing to aid him at starting, Mr. Chase went to Washington, where he had an uncle in the United States Senate. For a time he was engaged in teaching children of some of the most distinguished men there, among them those of William Wirt, in whose office he studied, and in whose family he was familiar. In the spring of 1830 he was admitted to the bar, and went directly to Cincinnati, where he commenced, and has since continued, the practice of his profession. The first two years there, he has sometimes represented as spent to little purpose; but he could not have been an idler, however it may have been as to the business of his profession. He then determined to do, himself, for Ohio, what was done about the same time by a committee, appointed by the Legislature, for Massachusetts, revise the Statutes of the Commonwealth. In about three years after, the work was published in three volumes, favorably received by the Legislature, and brought him at once into de-But I will not yet believe that any set of men, whom this great excitement may establish in power, will ever attempt to legalize any principles so repugnant to the genius of our Government and of Christain morals.

But, notwithstanding all this, it is a fair question which has been raised, and put to you by some of your correspondents, how far is it consistent with Republican freedom to allow the denizens of Rome to exercise political now.

done him honor.

"It is much to be regretted that Mr. Chase "It is much to be regretted that Mr. Chase should not be continued in the Senate beyond one term. The knowledge of public affairs and the experience gained in that time would enable him to exert an influence not possible to one, though of equal ability, without such experience. Men of like integrity, noble bearing, and devotement to the business of his station, are not so numerous that one of them can well be spared from the councils of the nation, in be spared from the councils of the nation, in our times. It is not, however, the people of Ohio, but her party politicians, that have given his place to another. Were the question now be decided, that other would not succeed to

his seat in the Senate.

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its duty of self-defence, endanger its safety by giving the opportunity to any, by clothing them with political office and power, who are held good by their position and allegiance to a foreign despot, for carrying out a principle so abhorent to all the principles of our religion and natural right, whenever they or their superiors in office shall judge wise and expedient?

Now, I am not a zealot. I am not an alarmist on this question of Popery. I have in fact incurred the censure of some of my Know Nothing friends, for an alleged indifference to the encroachments of the Papal power. I agree with yourself, most heartily, on the inconsistency of those people, and especially clergymen,

fair question of principle, calling for a calm, dispassionate, thorough discussion; for though the danger may not be present or immediate, if a wrong principle is actually adopted, there is certainly danger ahead. And the wise mariner surely looks out for breakers, even when none can be seen. If we are running in the yet before us, unless our course is changed, we shall certainly run upon the rocks or shoals at last. I do not think that we need the "secret evangelism" of Southern tyrants or Northern demagogues, but the plain and open discussion of honest minds. Very truly, yours,

J. C. Webster.

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Tyler; The Tribune a Fixed Fact.
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Albert Brisbane; The subject broached; Series of articles by Mr. Brisbane begun; Their effect, Cry of Mad
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Dr. C. M. Jackson.
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These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby personing great advantages over most of the preparitions recommended for similar diseases. They posses great power in the removal of diseases of the livet and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.
Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.
April 1—Staw

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

I AVING received my Lettere Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I so now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, it the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burnish half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by hist out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like unif, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staffindicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, of how close and hard the face or place on the stosmay be, the operator can face it down, or tench sightly as he pleases. There are three very good ressons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take sive minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or picklades, which will last any two pair of stones, to it dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five entrances.

good smith can replace them for two years, and the good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents aplece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly. apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for result fourteen months, to dress both the face and the fur rows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and then has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful muchine for Dressing Millstons, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell Siste county and shop rights.

IJ All orders must state the diameter of the millstones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

O'Fallon Mills, St. Leuis, Missouri.

St. Lours, Missouri, April 25, 15th.

O'Fallon Mills, St. Leuis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of tag ing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Drosser. know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, that with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experienced.

ocept in the case of he person making i Club of ten, at & When a Club of su ame post office.

WASHIN LEONA A ROMANCE

CHAP. At this moment I "Comrades," ho oice, "I need not present order of thi pends upon the remonaparte, then by all naparte, then by all But I want an answe to put, and I think I Who. placed Citizen Citizen brother Rous scale of the Bed Rep was, too, to a certain owes his success to u it advised the Red Roussillon's eyes

peremptory tone, at "Answer, answer. "Well, suppose I defiantly, "what the "Only that on th of having counselled has betrayed the Re-"True, that is true Roussillon's lips of

factory," he said; right assumed by Ci "To those, at least esponded Roussillo doin.
"Nor I," said For "Nor I," chimed

"Is this a conspin "and against me? nation at the hand Fourier."
The silence was seemed to be holding result of this unloc took upon himself to "Citizen Roussilla concerned for the w emn onth to protect in its defence, and whom we may have ing it false. Thou vopponents of Citizen might, not so long ago The speaker was exclamation of asto the fierce eyes direct

tion, matters not. true he took the oa ment perjure himse rades, we stand on parte holds the mate at the same time a opportunity of provi clare him to be s Roussillon did not the sentence, but

"Suspected! of w
"Treason to the
Fourier. "Here are in question, Citizen to converse aside wi alone may not have stance; but since th at the Elysée; tho thou deny it?" "I do not intend willon, with forced of "He confesses! the voices again. "I repeat, then, C Fourier, "that this ing falsely by us. It thy reasons for acting the put thy fidelity to the reasons for acting th

"Name the con-"and I will answer y "Thou hast deck be a traitor to the Re rier. "Thou hast "The oath! Des He must die!" was "Then I propose hand of Citizen Re Perfectly collecte Roussillon remaine mur of voices, uniti posal, had subsided. "Comrades, when for Citizen Bonapar giving that advice to revenge the Red "Then," interrup not afford the Red

thy fidelity, than Another murmur "I agree," replic condition. I am treason it be, of w this evening, is sus cause. Let him al "I am the man to sillon," exclaimed rising. "I will n quences of having l her. But I claim a the test, will that be fidelity to the Red R "Yes! yes!" res "And may I, in you, if I renew on which binds me.

which binds me to public?"
"For what reas your cond, "I do not appro It was Paul who